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Sub-Saharan Africa Report

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24 March 1986

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ANGOLA

CAPTURED UNITA MEMBERS SPEAK TO PRESS

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 9 Jan 86 p 3

[Text] Two members of the puppet gang, captured last year by the armed forces (FAPLA) in Mavinga, Kuando-Kubango Province, were presented yesterday to the Angolan mass media.

The crimes practiced by the Angolan counterrevolutionaries, lackeys of the racist South Africa regime and denounced by the Angolan authorities to both national and international public opinion, were described once more during the press conference of the two captured members. Silvestre Tiambulo, 36, lieutenant, exlogistics chief of the Kuito Kuanavale region, a native of Belo Horizonte, Bie Province (previously a qualified fourth grade teacher), joined the puppet gang in 1976 in Bie Province, was captured last year in Mavinga by the FAPLA when he was attempting to supply the 15th and 30th Battalions of the puppets.

This compatriot, after describing his participation in various massacres and military operations against the Angolan people, revealed that the materiel and food he delivered to the bandits had originated in South Africa.

He said also that the leader of the bandits became worried at the time of the victorious advance of the FAPLA in the recapture of Mavinga and that only the intervention of South African aircraft prevented the bandits from leaving Mavinga defeated. Silvestre Tiambulo confirmed that at the request of the ringleader of the armed bandits, Western reporters were present in Lomba, in the Mavinga region, an area where the South Africans have engaged in violent combat with the Angolan army, and that the puppet gang is financed, trained, armed and assisted by the racist South Africa regime.

Today, reformed, Silvestre Tiambulo says: "I had also forgotten November 11, and I recognized that in UNITA I was wrong. UNITA is fighting without goals and is fighting only in one small corner and I ask...when UNITA is going to liberate a nation that has already been free for 10 years." With these words Silvestre Tiambulo, former logistics lieutenant of the puppet group, ended his statement.

Antonio Castelo, 23, an officer candidate from Nova Sintra, Bie Province, was kidnapped and integrated by the armed bands in 1982, after the latter attacked his village.

This fellow citizen, after receiving military training, took part in combat on several fronts in Mavinga as a member of the 26th Battalion until he was captured by the FAPLA last year in Mavinga. As he said, having been kidnapped by the puppet gang, he did not have the trust of its leaders, and was only used by the counterrevolutionaries as a beast of burden, whether for carrying war materiel or goods stolen from the villages by the bandits. These two fellow countrymen acknowledged, on one hand, the complicity of the Pretoria racist regime in actions against the Angolan people and, on the other hand, the puppets' indiscriminate murders of defenseless persons and the pillaging of their goods, characteristic of the puppet factions.

For Silvestre Tiambulo and Antonio Castelo, freedom is no longer a dream and Angola is an independent nation. They therefore call on those who persist in fighting the Angolan people to surrender with all their arms and to take advantage of the possibilities being offered by the Angolan authorities to join the new society being created.

13026/7687

CSO: 3442/137

LUANDA PORT ACTIVITIES, DIFFICULTIES DESCRIBED

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 10 Jan 86 p 3

[Article by Osvaldo Goncalves: "Port of Luanda (1): Social and Organizational Improvements Bring More Productive Days"]

[Text] The year 1985 was the most productive year since our independence for the commercial port of Luanda. Luanda's port company loaded and unloaded 950,000 tons of diverse merchandise, thus surpassing production plans which had forecast 891,000 tons.

The commercial port of Luanda has existed for many years now and has belonged to the Angolan state since 1 January 1980, when it was nationalized. The port's workforce numbers 4,900 workers, 4,700 of whom are men and roughly 250 of whom are women.

At the administrative level, the port of Luanda is divided into five associated administrative units: operations, human resources, technical, administrative and financial and transportation.

In its daily activity, the port of Luanda, administered by the Ministry of Planning, has more direct connections with a series of firms, among which stand out Importang, a unit that imports most of the products into the country, and the National Longshoremen's Council in terms of coordination of cargo arriving in the country and shipment of same to the provinces.

Equipment Capability

In terms of capability, the commercial port of Luanda has 120 machines, counting loaders and tractors, and 41 electric cranes, with a capacity that varies between 41 tons (intracoastal) and 21 (containerized).

The equipment, whose useful life is 6 years, is for the most part more than 10 years old (the loaders and tractors and over 30 cranes). According to the port's director general, Feliciano Pedrosa, this is due to the high cost of the equipment which nevertheless--he stated--can be used for a very long time if it is well maintained.

Repairs to the equipment are made by Angolan workers with the aid of Portuguese foremen.

The director general of the commercial port of Luanda stated that, beginning on 20 November of the past year, new equipment began to arrive in the country. In this manner the firm has already received 40 loaders and is still expecting to receive equipment for containers during the first trimester of this year.

There is also a project to install new intracoastal cranes and cranes in the container terminal. Maintenance of that equipment is already assured by a contract signed with Mecanang.

1985 Was a "Year of Quite a Lot of Work"

By the same token that last year was the most productive for the port of Luanda, 1985 was also a year of quite a lot of work, according to the port's director general, Feliciano Pedrosa. According to him, 860 ships, 349 of which were intracoastal, entered the port of Luanda up through the end of November of last year.

The largest percentage of merchandise handled at the port of Luanda continues to be general cargo merchandise, although there has been an increase in containerized shipping, for which measures are imminent to create infra-structures to solve the problems that still exist.

Security and Protection of Merchandise in Port

One of the big problems that has always affected the port of Luanda is that of security and protection of merchandise, due to the large number of thefts recorded. That problem still exists, according to the director of the economic unit.

Feliciano Pedrosa said that the storage areas are still open but will be fenced in this year in order better to protect the merchandise stored at the port. For such purpose we created the port police, whose origin--the Port Protection Department--is already in existence and has "perfectly good installations." Otherwise, aspects of social assistance to the forces were improved as well as their discipline, through providing political training classes.

Stored Merchandise Hinders Work

Merchandise that remains for long periods of time in the port of Luanda's warehouses makes that unit's work difficult. This problem is caused by various firms that import merchandise and, after its arrival in the country, "forget" about it, cluttering the port's structures, whose capacity is becoming too small to house the large quantity of products now stored there.

The rates charged by the port of Luanda to the firms in such situations are increasing, but even so that problem has not been solved. According to the port director, "All the country's existing capacity in transportation companies should be utilized, because we are living through a quite difficult situation regarding transportation of cargo to the country's interior, by virtue of the railroad's inoperative status."

The director went on to say that in spite of the fact that the ETP Base-Port has been reinforced with new funding, the problem is in distribution to other provinces, which leads to saturation of the capital's receiving warehouses.

Feliciano Pedrosa is in favor of creating concentration and distribution points for cargo. "It is necessary to create a national system and fund and organize it," he stated, going on to say that the port of Luanda serves the country's central and northern regions, and the cargo cannot remain in Luanda or in the receiving warehouses for very long, "or it will be ruined..."

However, the director praised the contribution given by some firms to the transportation of merchandise to the provinces where they have facilities, as in the example of Diamang. On the other hand, he reported that coordinating work is to be done through the National Longshoremen's Council to mobilize transportation companies that have the means, namely the MIE, Manlobito, Inter Transports, Transangola, to remove the cargo that is in the port of Luanda.

The situation now in the port as a consequence of the large quantity of merchandise held there is "rather worrisome," according to the director general. Storage capacity at the port facilities is 50,000 tons indoors and 100,000 outdoors. Meanwhile, following orders from the National Longshoremen's Council, cargo is also to be placed in the Boavista warehouses, which are the property of Cafangola and have a real capacity of 50 tons.

At this moment, however, "we have nearly 120,000 tons stored; and if this cargo is not withdrawn from the port, we are going to have problems taking in any new products."

Bureaucratic Obstacles

The virus of bureaucracy is one of the causes of innumerable problems in the different firms and production units. In the port of Luanda, bureaucratic obstacles have likewise impeded the smooth progress of work.

By way of example, the director of the port company of Luanda reported that at this moment there are in the Bay of Luanda three rice ships belonging to different organizations, namely Ematec, Edimba and Luanda Supermarket Company. This makes it clear that there is a lack of control between importing organizations and the National Longshoremen's Council, which means that ships with the same product arrive at the same time while there are other ports in the country needing that product.

The problem does not stop there. According to the director of the port of Luanda, detouring one of the ships to the port of Lobito was discussed with the National Longshoremen's Council to avoid paying excess storage fees. The fact, however, is that, as of today, 2 weeks after that decision was made, we still have not managed to detour that ship to the other port.

Feliciano Pedrosa went on to say that a question of "primary importance is to increase the authority, responsibility and even power of the National Longshoremen's Council so that importing organizations will comply with its decisions."

Still referring to the cited case, the official of the port of Luanda stated that "the country's economy is at stake, and the National Longshoremen's Council has a very important role in coordinating importers' activity and even that of transporters, in order to prevent the nation from paying unnecessary storage costs."

Connections Among the Country's Different Ports

The port of Luanda maintains connections with the country's other ports through the National Longshoremen's Council and the National Board of the Merchant Marine and Ports. Given the operating problems in the capital's port, measures for the rational utilization of the country's main port structures have been taken.

However, the big problem that we are now facing is that of communications among the different ports, mainly Lobito and Namibe. According to the director, Feliciano Pedrosa, "We often do not know which ships are to be unloaded in the other ports nor what their capability is to receive and store the cargo."

In spite of that, some work has been done, basically for ships carrying sacks, when there is a great number of ships in the port of Luanda.

Social Measures and Basic Coordination for Carrying Out the Plan

This past year, carrying out the production plan for the port of Luanda is a great joy on the part of its workers and the company management, as well as of the party organizations and mass organizations.

However, as the director general of the port company reported, that accomplishment is due, among other factors, to a certain improvement in the workers' social conditions, which were the product of a struggle carried out by management together with the Party Nucleus and the Trade Union Commission.

Awarding of prizes and incentives for individual workers or more outstanding work groups, the creation or enlargement of dining halls, the prediction of the opening of a supermarket for company employees, as well as carrying out contract work, were important factors in raising the production level in 1985.

Director Feliciano Pedrosa went on to state that distribution of work plans through varying sectors of the port and weekly check-ups on production being carried out there is also one of the factors that contributed to the success that has been achieved.

Statistics

"The most productive year at the port of Luanda for which we have statistics was 1973-74, when 1,374,785 tons were handled," said the director of the port of Luanda, Feliciano Pedrosa.

In that number, the large volume of exported merchandise stands out, mainly ore, which went out that year in a volume of 21,600 tons, and coffee, which was also one of the main products exported. However, the director of Luanda's port company said, "this year and virtually since 1978, ore has not been exported; and coffee exports have also dropped quite a lot." Nevertheless, Feliciano Pedrosa is of the opinion that "we can say that the production achieved this year was quite high."

Meanwhile, here are some statistical data on volumes of products handled in loading and unloading in years dating from national independence:

| | tons |
|------|---------|
| 1978 | 808,476 |
| 1980 | 796,635 |
| 1982 | 694,632 |
| 1983 | 707,273 |
| 1984 | 760,883 |
| 1985 | 950,000 |

The director of the commercial port of Luanda went on to say that "if we can manage to improve the coordination in port operations, if we can keep to our schedules and if we can improve activity with the National Longshoremen's Council and the importing of products, I am convinced that higher production levels can be reached in 1986."

9895/9738

CSO: 3442/136

PRESSBOARD INDUSTRY PRODUCTION EXCEEDED 85 GOALS

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 9 Jan 86 p 3

[Text] The Panga-Panga pressboard firm exceeded its 1985 production goal of 10 thousand cubic meters by producing 14 thousand cubic meters, director general Jose Severino recently told ANGOP. Panga-Panga contributed a total of 20 million kwanzas to the O.G.E. (General State Budget) and, in Jose Severino's opinion, foresees an increase this year of 50 percent. According to Panga-Panga's director, this increase in production is due to a better flow of materials on the part of suppliers, which consequently permitted an improvement in the economic and financial status of the firm. He added that the past year was a good one for the firm in that, with the increase in production, financial management improved, eliminating the losses from previous years. Logging in Angola is done according to internationally approved norms, in order to avoid destruction of forest resources and prevent unpleasant ecological phenomenae. Moreover, Jose Severino emphasized that commercial production is done directly by the firm, according to previously elaborated plans, with priority going to the Armed Forces, furniture industries and housing construction. With the increase in production, supply to all clients will be assured. The northern zone of the country will be supplied from Luanda, while the south-central area will receive its supplies from Benguela. In addition, the firm has, since last year, been undertaking the production of laminated pieces, and anticipates soon exporting its first lot to Europe. As of the second trimester of this year, Panga-Panga even foresees the exportation of rolled pieces and plywood. Included in the 1986 plans of the firm will be the July opening of an assembly line of furniture components in Cabinda Province, and the start-up of a sawmill and plywood project producing for export. According to Jose Severino, Panga-Panga has for the last two years offered training courses for its workers, to improve production and productivity. The firm, created in 1983 after the liquidation of Jomar, has six production facilities under its auspices: Undianuno in Luanda, Pau Rosa, Mongo and Limbaa in Cabinda, Takula in Bengo, and a logging operation in Uige.

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BRIEFS

YUGOSLAVIA DONATES MEDICINE, FOOD--Eight and a half tons of various medicines and food were donated to the Red Cross of Angola by the Yugoslavian governor, in the commercial port of Luanda yesterday. The donation, which falls under the category of humanitarian aid to the People's Republic of Angola, was delivered by the first counselor of the Yugoslavian embassy in Angola. Timislav Stankovic, to the secretary general of the Red Cross of Angola, Florenco Gamaliel Martins. It is noteworthy that during the meeting of the eight Ministerial Conference of the Nonaligned States, which took place last September in the Angolan capital, the Yugoslavian governor offered an identical quantity of the same products, plus six Zastava automobiles, two ambulances and six generators. [Excerpt] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 9 Jan 86 p 3] 13026/7687

CSO: 3342/137

GAMBIA

BRIEFS

DALASI FLOATS--The dalasi is floating. Gambia is trying to reestablish a sorely tried economy. Thus the Banjul government announced on 18 January that it was abandoning fixed parity for the national currency, the dalasi, set at one fifth of a pound sterling. Gambian currency will now float in relation to supply and demand. By mid-1985, service on the debt represented \$54 million (24 billion CFA francs), i.e., two and one half times export income. Gambia depends on peanuts for nearly 90 percent of its exports. But the drop in world prices, competition from other oils, and the drought--according to official figures--reduced by half peanut production between 1983-1984, and 1984-1985. Attempts to diversify the economy at the moment are still in the experimental stages. Tourism, the country's second source of income, does not really provide a way out. As a matter of fact, tour operators have a free hand in setting their conditions. If Gambia does not accept them, sanctions are immediate, and the country is quite simply debarred from the catalysts. Gambia now seems to have decided to join the UMOA (West African Monetary Union). Nevertheless, it has not yet chosen between two possible solutions: joining the club quickly as a confederated state, or joining as an independent state, which requires substantial reform in the country's banking system. [Text] [Dakar AFRIQUE NOUVELLE in French 22 Jan 86 p 25] 9824

CSO: 3419/209

CONTE'S REFORMS, CONTINUING ECONOMIC PROBLEMS ASSESSED

Guinea After Sekou Toure

Geneva JOURNAL DE GENEVE in French 20 Jan 86 pp 1, 3

[Article by Gerald Baeriswyl: "A Crippling Inheritance"]

[Text] A year and a half after the fall of the mad dictator Sekou Toure, the military government is determined to break with the past: devaluation of the currency by 91 percent; abolition of political propaganda in the schools; favoring agriculture in the economic recovery plans. And especially the opening up of this country, potentially the richest in West Africa, to foreign investors. But whereas the most spectacular reform is indisputably freedom of expression, there is no lack of criticism of the new government: the impatience of the people is as great as their disappointed hopes. More than an alarm bell, this discontent impelled General Lansana Conte to react by taking harsh measures. So that there would be no repeat of the failed putsch of 4 July.

Conakry. It is midday. The completely modern air terminal seems isolated from the world by a tropical storm of unusual violence. The searches and checks are endless. I counted as many as nine different uniforms. The heat was oppressive, the atmosphere somber.

The slow entry into the city through the suburbs strikes one like a blow: potholed dirt roads, colonial architecture in ruins, chaotic slums, children playing on piles of rubbish. A whole ocean of misery dotted with islets of opulence, like so many insults. It is a vision of a world quite different from that of the Hotel Independance, where business is done in dollars, and from the 46 unoccupied luxury villas, built for the canceled OAU summit.

Conakry, once the pearl of the Gulf of Guinea. Today, the capital is a disaster area. There are frequent electrical outages. The chaotic traffic of delapidated cars mingles with backfiring motor scooters, and carts pushed along by hand.

At the crossroads, Soviet made armored cars and omnipresent soldiers seem to keep the population in respect. When the armored cars crisscross the city, a terrified panic can be seen among all Guineans, now elated at their legitimate freedom.

But a curfew is always in effect starting at midnight. The inhabitants, who have seen plenty of others after 27 years of independence, have gradually become accustomed to not venturing outside any more. Out of habit. After a quarter century of Sekou Toure's bloody dictatorship, any inclination to rebel has been annihilated. The people had nothing to say. Terror and informing ruled the country. Besides, when going under the Tombo bridge how could one not feel humiliated upon remembering the victims hanged by the former regime?

Every Guinean one meets says, "Not a single family was spared from the purges. We lived in fear. We did not dare to confide our sufferings to anyone, not even our mothers."

Camp Boiro

To ask questions meant: Camp Boirc. The death camp. Until the tyrant died in his bed in 1984. Even today the few who escaped testify: "In one of the barracks, you were interrogated. You had to confess trumped-up crimes. The "gege" (Footnote 1) (Torture which consists in applying an electrical current to the sensitive parts of the body), administered between two "black diets" (Footnote 2) (Withholding of food and water) overcame the most obstinate resistance. Both "common law prisoners" and "political prisoners" shared the same agonies.

At the rear of the camp, away from the world of the living, were cells measuring 2 meters by 1, made of mud at ground level, totally without light. "It was in No 49 that Diallo Telli, the first secretary general of the OAU, died of hunger and thirst."

In view of so much horror, it was decided to make the camp a museum. To make this man crushing machine experiment available to Africa.

"We are neither kind nor weak; we are human military men!" Strange words these of Captain Balde, minister of state in the public service. But in the initial period. the military wanted to prevent excesses. To Sekou Toure's hate-filled harangues, General Lansana Conte prefers patient explanation on the subject of fraternity, and calm demonstration. Moderation, efficiency. The declaration of human rights hangs in every ministerial office.

"Our only obligation is freedom. We want to restore confidence and the joy of living to the people, without rushing it." That is far from being a small task. "Today, we are happy, whatever happens," a student told me. But in the street, the crowd seemed just as inebriated as yesterday with strong speech and emotions: "The regime is too soft. Sekou Toure at least had the soul of a chief: he knew how to convince and tame!"

Nevertheless, the CMRN (Military Committee for National Recovery) will soon run up against the harsh reality of a crippling inheritance. The country is drained: state coffers are empty; a foreign debt of \$1.5 billion; the gross national product per inhabitant is \$280. Without mentioning that collectivized agriculture has left the land a waste; industrial output has slowed, or has come to a standstill for lack of spare parts; bauxite and diamonds have been pillaged by the Russians. Not a single road, hospital or school has been built

in 26 years.

Lansana Conte finds himself leading a country devoid of structure where everything has to be done over. Guinea must be reborn.

For the people, after the euphoria of change, disenchantment has already set in. They are impatient to have gained "only" freedom.

"Nevertheless, the results have been incalculable," wrote the PATRIOTE, the first free newspaper that is not government run since 1958. "But Guineans want to be able to hope."

And as a small restaurant owner observed, it is the government's failure to act that is criticized: "The wind has made the leaves rustle, but the trunk is not moving."

In particular, overhaul of the administration, and economic recovery are slow in coming. Without mentioning spiraling prices.

Monetary Reform

Geneva JOURNAL DE GENEVE in French 21 Jan 86 pp 1, 2

[Article by Gerald Baeriswyl: "Monetary Reform and Resourcefulness"]

[Text] In Guinea after the death of Sekou Toure in 1984, the new regime is trying to rebuild the country by steering a cautious path. Nevertheless, there are many obstacles before the spirit of reform and reconstruction, and the marks left by 20 years of dictatorship do not disappear overnight. This second article examines some of the problems encountered by President Lansana Conte (see our issue of 20 January).

It was expected, but also feared according to informed sources. The monetary reform was launched all of a sudden on 6 January. The syli was devalued 97 percent, and was replaced by the Guinean franc. Now, a dollar is worth 300 Guinean francs, i.e., has parity with the CFA franc.

To do away with all speculation, and to restrict illegal trading, the borders were closed. The currency changeover was to take 15 days.

Thus, Guinea officially entered the free zone, and at the same time the French political embrace. As a result, the curb on investments has been lifted in order to encourage foreigners by means of a stable currency. Guinea must have an urgent need for foreign currency!

Ailing Economy

Although the IMF (International Monetary Fund) had recommended adjusting the exchange rate in several stages, the negotiations finally ended with a single sharp devaluation.

At the same time as this renewed economic effort, six Guinean banks ceased their activities on 23 December. They will be replaced by branches of French banks.

This decision, upheld by the PARM (monetary reform accompanying loan) for 10 billion CFA francs, was agreed to by the French Central Fund for Economic Cooperation. Buffer stocks of current consumer goods were created to prevent shortages and speculation.

At the moment, the economy is in bad shape. And despite the recent support of the IMF and the UNDP in their recovery plan, the constantly rising prices are not compensated for by the meager 15 percent rise in salaries.

How is one to live on a civil servant's monthly salary of 2,500 sylis (=Fr 30 taking the devaluation into account) when a 50 kg sack of rice is sold on the market for 7,500 sylis? "You would need 30,000 sylis to feed a family," a worker complained. Especially since prices for rice, oil, flour, meat, and fish have increased 30 to 40 percent in 1 year. On the other hand, monthly high cost of living bonuses are paid to all government workers.

There were muttered complaints. Then all kinds of trafficking appeared. Contraband, theft, embezzlement are the order of the day. In Conakry port, 10 percent of the merchandise disappears...and is sold in the Niger, Bonfi, and Madina markets.

Bad Habits

Bad habits die hard. Life slows down. Outside, the rain is pouring down. The CMRN would like to reduce the public sector and denationalize completely. But this desire meets opposition from managerial staff who are suspicious of a liberal economy. Lansana Conte is reproached for keeping bureaucrats from the former regime. Not all cabinet heads have left yet. But how can this enormous administrative apparatus, riddled with parasites, be removed all at once? A whole host of idle civil servants sleep at their machines or receive friends in their offices, transformed for the occasion into waiting rooms.

A member of the government admitted: "It's true, the Guinean has lost the habit of working. No government worker puts in 8 hours of daily work. Absenteeism has become the rule." However, before independence, Guineans had the reputation of being excellent workers and good specialists. "A quarter century of dictatorship and aberrant policies," the minister continued, "has taken from them any desire to work." But in autumn, 80,000 government workers had not received their salaries. On 6 January, however, the announcement of a reduction in the number of civil servants drew an outcry. A special release authorized the payment of salaries for 6 months.

It took no more than that for the criticism to grow: "Already incapable of raising living conditions, General Conte cannot stop the corruption which is rife in the administration as well as among some members of his government."

Yet other plagues afflict the administration, and inefficiency, influence peddling, and tribalism are not the least of these. As a matter of fact, the

ethnic group concept in Guinea more than anywhere else involves prestige that carries overtones of quarrels, if not racism. The mere mention of a name pinpoints the family, originating from one of the four areas, with as many ethnic groups.

--the Soussous (16 percent of the mainly Muslim population), the president's ethnic group;

--the Mali kes (30 percent), the former oppressors, that of the dead dictator;

--the Peuls (the largest), influential, the victims of the former regime;

--the Forestiers, less obtrusive.

Last year, however, Guineans failed to understand how tough the baccalaureat examinations were. Only 1 percent of the 60,000 candidates passed.

Whereas Algerian teachers are hired to compensate for the lack of instructors, in the health profession Soviet doctors are employed.

But Conakry's two hospitals still have extremely inadequate facilities. "It seems that nothing has been maintained since the end of the 1950's," a nurse at the Donke hospital confided to me. And it is true that the decrepit doors and windows will hardly close, the elevators are out of order, and water does not rise to the upper floors. "In the gynecology department, they have to work on rickety tables. And there is only one ambulance, for emergencies." He continued, as if getting a load off his mind: "It is time that Guinea opened up to the outside world. So that our doctors can study, and so that technical cooperation can be of help to us!"

Presidential Ambitions

Geneva JOURNAL DE GENEVE in French 22 Jan 86 p 3

[Article by Gerald Baeriswyl: "The Ambitions of the Farmer President"]

[Text] In this third article devoted to Lansana Conte's Guinea, Gerald Baeriswyl, on location, gives a summary of the country's economic situation and emphasizes the Guinean potential both in agriculture and in industry (Ed.) (See our issues of 20 and 21 January).

"It is not by means of the city population that we will rebuild Guinea," the president declared. His goal is plain: self-sufficiency in food and an increase in exports. How better to restore confidence to farmers (who constitute 80 percent of the population) than by abolishing the tax in kind to which they were liable and by raising prices?

President Lansana Conte knows what he is talking about, and likes to declare: "I am a farmer first of all, and a military man afterwards."

It is hard to imagine that Guinea in 1958 was considered an agricultural country! Sixty-five percent of its exports depended on the produce of the

soil: rice, pineapple, palm cabbage, coffee, bananas. On the Conakry market today, Guinea's bananas cost more than those bought in Geneva or Lausanne. Now, income from agricultural exports totals no more than 3 percent.

What was the cause of this precipitous drop in food and export production?

In agriculture as elsewhere, one encounters the country's major problems: lack of training, the absence of both a road infrastructure as well as of distribution channels; no suitable credit system, forced collectivization. These facts vitiated any desire to produce.

Now, two types of measures are being adopted to get farmers back to the partially abandoned fields. On one level, there is collaboration with EDF (European Development Fund) programs to reestablish rice, corn, cotton, and peanut growing, with the support of the ONG's (nongovernmental organizations).

Opening Up and Tradition

On the second level, there is direct contact with the villagers. According to their traditional ties, several villages are grouped together in completely autonomous district councils. These will be completed by councils of elders, bringing together the village elders.

"Because we want to revive our ancestral traditions and leadership," the military rulers declared. "We are seeking out the good side of our forebears, and are trying to adapt it to modern principles." "We must listen to the old people again, as we did in old Africa," the president concluded.

There is no better example for illustrating this openness to the world while preserving traditions than the conference held in Conakry on the sexual mutilation of young girls. Two gynecological officials and a midwife are carrying on a successful but discreet struggle against these degrading mutilations, which often result in death. They have found a method of "substitution" to apply and teach. This preserves the initiation ceremony for young girls and spares them terrible sufferings.

Despite its importance, industry employs only 6 percent of the active population. But its lack of productivity is disastrous. Of 39 businesses, 16 have ceased operations if indeed they ever functioned at all. The output of the others is down, at no more than 20 percent of their capacity, and they have accumulated losses totaling 10 percent of their overall turnover.

On the other hand, the mining sector remains sound, considering the size and diversity of Guinean resources. The bauxite deposits are mined both by the Soviets and, further north, by the Americans. The real resources of gold and diamonds are hard to estimate, since they still escape official channels. The world iron and steel situation does not favor mining highgrade Guinean iron ore. And the uranium market is also at saturation point.

Future Eldorado

"In Guinea, you have a real future Eldorado, and everything is possible"; that is how the country is presented to all kinds of investors. "Guinea has plenty to stir up envy. Various ores, soil that is among the most fertile on the African continent, and a hydroelectric and industrial potential that remains to be realized."

"But since we took power, triflers have invaded the country to make a profit and not to help development." General Conte is harsh with some visitors. For a year and a half, as a matter of fact, Conakry has seen droves of businessmen, "the vultures' international" as the Guineans call them.

One meets them at the Hotel Independance--at \$77 a room--putting forth vast amounts of effort to nail down a contract.

If the CMRN was dreaming of more extensive aid to boost the country's recovery, it must be admitted that suppliers of Western capital are being cautious.

But last 22 December, in a reshuffle, the government decisively improved its approach: many civilians were appointed to ministerial positions, replacing military men. And not just anybody! For the most part, they were intellectuals, who had had careers in France and the United States, and had returned to the country upon the death of Sekou Toure.

The fact remains that although monetary reform is an essential step, many foreigners are waiting for more austerity from Conakry. Change is taking place, but they do not yet have confidence in the stability of the new Guinea.

[boxed section p 3]

Potentially the Richest Subsoil in West Africa

Twelve million tons of bauxite per year. After Australia, Guinea is the world's second largest producer. It was due to proceeds from bauxite that the former regime of Sekou Toure was able to make ends meet for 26 years.

It is the only inherited industry that is sound, because of its infrastructure. In Boke, near the northern border, a semipublic company, run by Americans, exports 9 million tons of bauxite. In Kindia, 80 km from Conakry, a national company exports its entire output (3 million tons) to the USSR.

Moreover, 180 km from the capital, a semipublic company processes bauxite into 700,000 tons of aluminum per year.

For the mining of iron at Mt. Nimba, projections take into account the development of the market. Guinea hopes to make the EEC its main outlet.

Diamond reserves are estimated at 400 million carats. Mined on a small scale until now, diamond mining has been entrusted to the Ardedor company, which has begun with an initial output of 200,000 carats per year.

To prevent large amounts of both the diamond and gold output from leaving the country illegally, the military government has set up a permanent exchange. This should promote the credit system, and marketing based in Guinea.

GUINEA-BISSAU

MINISTER ON ROLE OF INDUSTRY IN ECONOMY

Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 15 Jan 86 pp 6-7

[Interview with Filinto Barros, Minister of Natural Resources and Industry, with unnamed NO PINTCHA correspondent; date, place, and occasion not given]

[Text] Industry, an imperiled sector in Third World countries. The approach we introduce today comes from the interview given us by Comrade Filinto Barros, the cabinet member whose portfolio is natural resources and industry. Industry is struggling with various difficulties; the following interview was an attempt to deal with these problems.

[Question] Your ministry inherited an industry with a reputation that had nothing to do with the country's true situation. Five years after November 14, some of those industries still exist. What should be done with them?

[Answer] The industrial sector has always been a problem in underdeveloped countries. Most of the time it depends on the overall concept of economic development held by the class which has to power. In our case, the mistake was made of permitting a voluntaristic concept to prevail, one that was based on excessive optimism as to the evolution of our economy. Starting from nonexistent data and assuming that our economy would grow by leaps and bounds in the future, people wanted to develop an industrial plant that was more or less detached from the nation and heavily dependent on other countries.

Almost all the industrial facilities use more than 90 percent imported raw material. All are oriented to a limited internal market. We think that this is where the great defect lies. More thought--if indeed there was any thought at all--was given to the profitability of the company than to what must be Guinea-Bissau's first consideration--the degree of dependence on other countries (both in purchases and in sales).

The ease with which credit was obtained at that time contributed greatly to this situation by enabling the traveling salesman to sell their products by any means, submitting projects that were always "viable" and dependent on other countries for the raw material. They were far too big for the local market, which meant we had to export. The difficulties [of penetrating] foreign markets, especially the highly protectionist neighboring markets, were not taken into account.

Our policy is based on the following: local raw materials must be the primary component of the new units of production being considered. Government-owned companies ought to be of a size that is appropriate to our market, which means that the export component cannot have much influence on the profitability of the company. Private companies, many of which have foreign capital, should be oriented mainly toward exports, which means they must assure themselves of a foreign market.

Now we are about to begin to restructure existing companies and try to make viable those that have a chance of obtaining a foreign market. Those that cannot be made viable will have to be dropped.

Cumere: A Cancer in Guinea-Bissau Industry?

[Question] The Cumere agroindustrial complex is a "cancer" within the body of our industry. A round table was recently held in Vienna. What decision was made there about Cumere?

[Answer] Cumere is one of those enterprises we described earlier, those undertakings that were overambitious--which, incidently, can also be said of the concept that always used to exist in Guinea-Bissau concerning the country's industrial development.

Everything was maximized. It was thought that everything was going to be wonderful, people wanted to do big things. People believed that there was a market for everything, for products made from raw material, and that the production of that raw material would increase substantially.

An attempt was made to concentrate a series of production lines in Cumere. As it turned out, our economy did not experience the expected evolution. Incidently, I am convinced that even at that point we already had data, hence we had information that would have led us to the conclusion that our economy could never achieve the objectives that Cumere required, principally as regards peanut production, which was falling.

Nevertheless, that decrease made the complex unviable; that is, it was the first setback. The second blow came because the complex suffered the technical problems involved in doing something new in oil extraction. More specifically, there were problems in extracting peanut oil directly, when normally this would be done by pressing.

Direct extraction, which is a new process, did not produce concrete results and it was also very costly for the country due to the importation of what is a rather expensive product. All this made the complex more or less unviable.

During all this time, no progress was made; no decision was made as to what to do with Cumere.

The Vienna meeting enabled us to define precisely that: what were we going to do with Cumere? Drop it? Sell it as scrap metal or, if not, rehabilitate it?

We chose the third option, rehabilitation. Of course we will do this on different bases, and one of those that we established in the Ministry was supported at Vienna, i.e., that at this point we are not concerned about making the investment--already about \$21 million--profitable.

So it is not our plan to reap a profit from the \$21 million. We think that would be practically impossible. What we are interested in is minimizing the losses that Cumere is going to generate. We mean that the money is already there and our idea is to try to make Cumere work, to produce, especially for the domestic market. We can export if there are opportunities to do so, but the project will be essentially oriented to the internal market so as to minimize its losses.

Therefore any new investments that are to be made, and which must be made in Cumere--not a major investment, but we will have to make some investment--will emphasize the technical area. We will change the concession, and change the method of oil production, which has always been direct solvent extraction. We are going to install presses so that we can change over to the classic method of extraction.

I think that if we change this, Cumere can function. On new bases, of course, as I said. This means consuming greater quantities of peanuts, because the local production can--with effort and a peanut purchasing policy--reach 20,000 tons. If we supplement peanuts with other oilseeds Cumere can work. According to calculations, the existence of a company that produces crude oil, refined oil, soap, and animal feed can become viable.

So that is our idea about rehabilitating Cumere. At this point we are waiting forth final documents from the conference so that we can set up the conditions for acceptance of bids and seek financing as a private, state-owned, or mixed-economy company.

The government will decide whether we opt for the state-owned or mixed-economy, since there are partners that would like to associate with us. These are matters that the government will have to decide--what its ideas are as regards Cumere.

We in the ministry are convinced that it is possible to rehabilitate Cumere, to make it work, make it more useful to us than if we left it as it is now, i.e., if we let it go downhill, because technically...by the way, to make it work we will have to check everything over again. This is because the wiring, the electrical connections, the materials, and the equipment have been idle for so many years that we are not at all convinced that the facility is ready to function and yield a profit.

[Question] Most of the county's companies operate at a loss. What kind of support has your ministry given to the managers of those companies?

[Answer] The question assumes that the company losses are due only to bad management.

We think that one can conclude that careful management of our companies is not a significant factor; the big problem that afflicts them is the country's economic situation.

As I said in response to an earlier question, most of the companies are heavily dependent on other countries.

The majority of them really require [imported] raw materials, as I said; 90 percent of the raw materials--parts, machinery and technology--everything is imported. That means that foreign exchange is needed in order to import them.

Now these are companies that are oriented toward the internal market, they are companies that, with the internal market being limited as I said, and they have no foreign market...in short, the companies are not producing because, due to lack of foreign exchange, they do not have the raw materials.

Nor can they fight for a place on the internal market, because they cannot guarantee to the purchase that they always use...and there is no raw material unless such a guarantee is given. Not exporting, there is no foreign exchange to make them product, and that is the dilemma.

It is a vicious circle that can only be broken if the mining sector here in the ministry could generate foreign exchange. But it is a sector that is not about to generate foreign exchange and make our companies completely dependent on the country's exchange situation, which is rather poor. We cannot demand that any manager, any company director, perform miracles.

They do not have products, or, if they have, the products arrive sporadically and when they do arrive one is already deteriorating, another lacks parts, so the machinery is not even operating at 80 percent capacity, maybe 50 percent at best and with obsolete parts, which makes it hard to demand that a company director perform miracles. Incidentally, this is one of the difficulties the ministry has in trying to require the company directors to meet their goals.

When we try to make demands, they--logically--lay the problem at the doorstep of the National Bank which did not provide the foreign exchange. For example, Cicer had to stop production for a while because it had run out of malt and yeast.

How can one insist that the directors of companies produce if they do not have the means? When a company is not producing it has fixed costs, wages, to pay, which automatically means that the company is spending without producing and so it has a deficit.

The Blufo milk factory is an example of one that went for a long time without producing because it depends on milk sold at reduced prices by the European Economic Community. Those sales occur only occasionally, and the company is out of luck if we do not take the necessary steps to supply it with milk for a normal level of production. There is a market for the milk--all of it sells, but if the factory doesn't operate for 6 months there is not the least chance of it surviving.

The same is true of the foam factory. At the movement it has two years' worth, shall we say, of raw material, but it has been idle for practically a year.

However, a highly profitable factory like Espuma--idle 1 year and incurring fixed costs--it is hard to require that they pay all that.

But we are also aware, as I have said, that down the road there is... incidentally we can say that the majority of our directors are not managers, they are not specialists in business administration. Others do not have the ability to run companies, not because they did not study the subject, but because they are not as aggressive as a director must be.

That leads us here in the ministry to begin thinking of creating a means of checking on the company directors, not only as regards the performance of their duties, and where the money is, where it goes, how it is spent and used, but also to find out how our companies produce and why it is that their production is often low.

We realize that a government-owned company is different from a private company--that there is more initiative in the latter where the director is usually the owner or, if he is not the direct owner, the director is responsible to another direct owner who makes his living from a profit that he is constantly demanding be produced.

In such a case, the company is exploited and utilized to the maximum of its capacity, while at a government-owned company the director is not as aggressive, and profit is not the driving force. If we do not create some other element as the driving force for government-owned companies, we will never again get them to work.

It would be very risky at the moment to consider transferring these companies into private hands, because these are companies that need a lot of capital and our private sector is too weak to be able to supply enough funds to support those companies.

Therefore, they will have to remain as government-owned companies. They already exist, and are concerned about causing trouble, but we believe that by creating a fairly flexible structure it will be possible to make them produce--provided that they at least have raw materials.

We base ourselves on the idea that there are companies which must have autonomy--considerable autonomy--and that we are going to give them the guidelines so as not to kill that creative spirit that we see in some of them. But also, keeping our actual situation in mind and knowing something about the people we are working with, we must create a structure that is somewhat more demanding.

The ministry must assert itself more when the time comes to ask for an accounting, rather than when indicating what should be done. Especially when it is time to ask for an accounting of what was done, and how.

In order to do this, we are thinking of holding a seminar, something we would call a workshop on "Industry in Guinea-Bissau," attended by technicians, directors, the private sector, etc., to debate the future of the industrial sector.

One of the conclusions we have already reached is that the director of a government-owned company should be tied to the company, which means we think that the officers, the directors that are in the companies--there are several of them, usually--their future ought to be tied to the future of the companies.

If the company produces a lot, operates satisfactorily, and produces well, then the officers' income should reflect this. If, on the contrary, output is small, then they should be penalized.

Of course we would consider the external situations affecting the company--the exchange problem I talked about, for example--but laying that aside, and after considering the exchange problem, we going to find out why the company is not producing and penalize those comrades who head the companies. Only in this way can we make them take more interest in the life of their companies. To know that their future is involved and why, if things are going well, if it is working. The officer has his prerogatives and special privileges--important ones, usually--equal to or greater than those of the ministers and director-generals of the various services. Sometimes their salaries are higher than those of the ministers or the President--and what happens? If the company fails, his situation remains the same. It matters little to him, he has his salary, he gets his privileges whether company output is large or small; it's all the same to him.

In such a situation--unless someone with real professional enthusiasm comes along--most of them couldn't care less, they try to be just another employee in their enterprise.

That cannot happen in a private enterprise, because the director there is not an employee. He has to be a individual that is constantly looking for solutions because there are solutions--although difficult--but solutions can be found in this country, there are solutions for one of the companies.

There are solutions and markets for one of the companies. Even outside Guinea-Bissau a certain amount of combativeness is required in order to at least fight to find a solution, and that is one of the decisions we are going to make.

We are now setting up a department of sales and investment promotion in order to try and find foreign markets for the companies.

To set up order books, to maintain regular contacts with other countries, show samples of our products, fight to get orders so that the companies can produce to fill them.

Usually each company has had to have its own marketing department to do this, but since we know that the companies are small and do not have the resources to travel all the time, to talk to X, Y, and Z and those who come from other countries, we think that by concentrating this in one department, such as a unit could play that role very well and, of course, keep in contact with the companies--that is one of our points.

Another department we have created, which could help us, is the center for industrial technology research. The purpose of the center is to help us use now that technology that already exists in other countries, so that we can learn how we can use our products.

Because, as I said, one of our concerns is about the raw material component. Most of it must come from local resources; otherwise our production cannot demonstrate a high value-added, it becomes mere transformation. Cicer, for example, brings everything from outside--we add only water and labor, then Cicer produces and sells the product.

We don't think the country gains much from that sort of activity. Once we have raw materials, then, we are convinced, research is the problem. We must invest in research--I won't say we are going to do major research, we don't intend to do that--but there are centers in other countries that do research.

What we can do is try to find out what type of research they have already done and take advantage of it to adapt it to ours.

That was our idea when we set up this research center, under Engineer Menezes--to take advantage of research that has already been done, of what exists in terms of the exploitation of our tropical products, especially in terms of technological innovation, to attempt, in our country and in the companies already established here, to increase profitability and to increase the value of our products, our raw materials.

This is the context within which we plan to work with government-owned companies and to continue to give full support to private enterprise.

Differences Among Companies

[Question] At one time, the Economic Council decided to allocate a part of the foreign exchange generated by the companies to the purchase of raw material and spare parts. How important is that measure? Is it being carried out?

[Answer] It is a very worthwhile measure, I would say a wonderful step for our companies.

Unfortunately, so far it has been implemented only for those companies such as Socotram, that earn foreign exchange directly.

Recently, in connection with the round table some companies, Cicer for example were offered a chance to purchase spare parts, but that was an ad hoc measure; there is no obligation such as the Economic Council decision calls for.

Nevertheless, that obligation only applies in the case of a company that generates foreign exchange. Industrial companies were treated differently than commercial companies. For the latter, the allocation was practically at the level of 70 percent of the sale price of the goods imported, and for the industrial companies it was at the level of 10 percent.

The National Bank is the agency that makes exchange policy and knows the reasons behind it. What is true is that we believe that even 10 percent, although it is not going to resolve the whole problem and the companies-- like Socotram, which works with wood--need to replace their stock of equipment, which is the right thing to do...

We also believe that this policy ought to be extended to some of the private companies--for example, those operating in the wood sector--provided that they produce that they produce for export. It is fair that they, too should give up foreign exchange in order to replace machinery.

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BRIEFS

BUDGETS FOR FOREIGN TRIPS CUT--The official missions of members of the government to foreign countries are going to be subject to discussion by the Council of Ministers, in effect making it obligatory for the traveling minister to give previous notice (at least one week in advance), according to a statement from that body. Corroborating that statement, a drastic reduction in foreign missions on the part of secretaries-general and directors-general has been proclaimed, in accordance with the discussion at the meeting of the Council of Ministers the 15th of last month, under the presidency of Chief of State Joao Bernardo Vieira. Worthy of note is the decision taken at the meeting to dismiss Comrade Nicolau Ramos from his duties as Director-General of Customs, replacing him with Rui Duarte Ferreira. In addition the Council of Ministers decided to submit the General Fisheries Law bill and its respective plan of execution to the appropriate commission, composed of the comrades of the Ministry of Finance, with a view to revising its texts before submitting it to the Council of Ministers for approval and final decision. The president of the Council of State alerted the ministers again to the necessity of exercising rigorous control in their respective posts, also exhorting them to uphold the decisions handed down by the Council of Ministers. With respect to the trade sector, Nino Vieira requested its chief to accelerate its reorganization. [Text] [Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 20 Jan 86 p 3] 13026/7687

TREASURY AID FOR PAIGC BUDGET--The Party's budget plan for the current year was analyzed last Saturday in a meeting presided over by comrade Vasco Cabral, member of the Politburo, permanent secretary of the CC of the Party and minister of state of the Presidency for Economic Affairs. This plan, presented by the secretary of administration and finance of the Central Committee, comrade Francisca Pereira, is the result of analysis of the records of operational expenditures of the Party, and of some receipt collections. The secretariat of the Central Committee of the PAIGC decided in this meeting to recommend to Administration and Finance the results of a detailed study of all the records of the plan and of the sectoral meetings in the departments of the Party with a view to analyzing their needs for their later integration into the budget. During the meeting on Saturday it was concluded that the subsidy provided to the Party by the treasury fund is not sufficient to cover its needs, and that Administration and Finance of the CC should combine its efforts with those of the government in order to gain an increase in that allotment. [Excerpt] [Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 20 Jan 86 p 3] 13026/7687

COOPERATION WITH HOLY SEE--Questions having to do with cooperation between Guinea Bissau and the Holy See were brought up Tuesday during an audience that the president of the Council of State, Joao Bernardo Vieira, granted to the apostolic nuncio of Dakar, Luigi Dossena. The pro-nuncio for Guinea Bissau, who left the country Wednesday after a visit of 3 days, considered his stay in Bissau quite positive and beneficial. The bishop of the capital, D. Settimio Ferrazzeta, who attended the audience, took advantage of the opportunity to present to President Nino Vieira a report of missionary work in Guinea Bissau, not at the church level but rather within the framework of National Reconstruction. During his stay in Bissau, Luigi Dossena visited the facilities of the Franciscan seminary and met with missionaries of the Parochial Center of the Cathedral, having celebrated a mass in Bissau Cathedral in which all of the fathers and numerous Christians took part. [Text] [Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 20 Jan 86 p 3] 13026/7687

NONCOMMERCIAL FISHING CATCH UP--Jose Sanha, director of noncommercial fishing in Cacheu, referred to the activities of his firm as "positive" in 1985, having fulfilled all goals. According to Jose Sanha, 240 tons of fish were produced and distributed in the regions of Bafata, Bissau, Gabu and Oio in 1985. This year, he added, they plan to develop their trawling operations (using large nets) in contrast to the year before, during which they concentrated on "Yololo" fishing (using small nets). It was also noted that the Cacheu non-commercial fishery was created in 1982, the project having been financed by the European Economic Community to the sum of \$500,000. Since the beginning of the fishing enterprise's activities, the regional diet has been significantly improved. Jose Sanha concluded. Meanwhile, on the 11th, the new president of the Party and State Committee of the Cacheu region, Samba Lamine Mane, presided over a meeting of the directors in that city, at which the local Peoples' Warehouse directors, ranching firm proprietors, and butchers participated. The purpose of the meeting was to study the possibility of regularly supplying provisions to the ranching firms, which is considered the best means of combating various problems. [Text] [Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 15 January 86 p 2] 13026/7687

CSO: 3442/132

LIBERIA

ELECTED SOLONS SPURNING SEATS MAY BE DROPPED, 'IN CONTEMPT'

Monrovia DAILY STAR in English 7 Feb 86 pp 1, 7

[Text]

It now appears that four Legislators-elect who have not yet taken their seats in the National Legislature may be dropped from the Legislature following the expiration yesterday of the 30-day moratorium by the Elections Commission (ECOM).

Those elected Legislators whose seats are expected to be declared vacant by the Senate, are Mrs. Ellen Johnson-Sirleaf, Senator-elect, LAP, Montserrado County; David F. Collie Senator-elect, LUP, Margibi County; Charles K. Too, Sr., Representative-elect LUP, Bong County and David K. Flo-mo, Representative-elect, LUP, Bong County.

Since the 30-day ultimatum was given by the Commission on January 6, 1986, the day the Legislature was formally inducted, only two Legislators of the Liberia Action Party (LAP)

have taken their seats. They are Hon. Hilary Gbunblee, Senior Senator, Nimba county and Mr. S. Patrick Bamakpa, Representative elect from Nimba County.

However, Mrs. Ellen Johnson-Sirleaf, Senator-elect for Montserrado County, is presently serving detention for her alleged involvement in the November 12, 1985 abortive invasion. Preliminary hearings into her "treason" case began on Wednesday at the People's Magisterial Court in Monrovia, and has been postponed to February 12, 1986 at the Temple of Justice.

Efforts by our

reporters yesterday to ascertain as to whether the 30-day moratorium still stands proved futile, as the SECOM Chairman and other commissioners were said to have been "out of their offices."

It can be recalled that during a recent turnover ceremony at the Commission office on Ashmun Street, SECOM new Chairman, Hon. Isaac Randolph, reiterated the Commission's early position that failure by elected Legislators to take their seats before February 6, 1986, "the process described by the laws that govern and only that process will be employed by the Commission".

Hon. Randolph at the time threatened that "if an elected official has made his declaration and affirmation to the Commission and fails to accept his seat for which he was duly elected with or without the approval of the party that nominated him, that individual will be held in contempt irrespective of whatever action the Commission may take to replace him".

The rejections of Legislative seats started following the official announcement of the October 15, 1985 general elections, when the three opposition parties, the Liberia Action Party (LAP), the Liberian Unification Party (LUP) and the Unity Party (UP), vehemently stated that they will not accept Legislative seats "allotted" them by the Elections Commission.

Consequently, those elected-Legislators who accepted their seats without the approval of their respective parties were expelled from those parties.

Presently, it is only the Liberia Action Party (LAP) which has revoked its decision of not accepting its Legislative seats.

The first opposition candidate to accept his seat was Mr. James Kiahoun, LUP Representative for Margibi County. He has, however, been expelled from the party.

The Unity Party of Dr. Edward B. Kesselly, is said to have expelled all of

its four Legislators who accepted their seats with the consent of the party.

Meanwhile, Hon. Isaac Randolph, clarified recently that the "opportunity to accept or reject a seat is vested more in the indi-

vidual elected than the party that nominated him", noting, "there is no law which requires that unless the political party so declares, elected Legislator cannot take his seat".

/12851

CSO: 3400/1175

FINANCIAL PROBLEMS FORCE CLOSURE OF EMBASSY IN SWEDEN

Monrovia FOOTPRINTS TODAY in English 5 Feb 86 pp 1, 2

[Text]

The Liberian Embassy in Stockholm, Sweden, will as of March 31, 1986, be closed down due to "economic problems" facing government, Foreign Minister J. Bernard Blamo revealed yesterday.

But he pointed out that the decision to close down the embassy will have no binding effect directly or indirectly on the long-standing relations between Liberia and Sweden.

Speaking in an interview yesterday with FOOTPRINTS TODAY, Minister Blamo said the decision for the closure of the embassy is the result of a recommendation which former Foreign Minister T. Ernest Eastman made during his tenure to President Samuel K. Doe.

Although Minister Blamo did not say how many Liberian embassies may be closed due to "economic rea-

sons," he stated that it is the "prerogative" of any nation to or not to maintain missions abroad for whatever reason there may be.

He said economic or political reasons or a drop in trade could cause the closure of any foreign mission by a particular nation.

He noted that Liberia has found itself in an economic situation for which government can no longer maintain its foreign mission in Sweden, but to have the embassy closed down as of March 31.

Minister Blamo said after the closure of the embassy, all its staff headed by a Second Secretary will be recalled home.

He added that government may discretionally want to request "any friendly nation" to represent her interest in Sweden because, accord-

ing to him "this is a normal practice in diplomacy."

He pointed out that government had over the years of its relations with Sweden maintained the embassy at an ambassadorial level, but later

reduced it to a charge d'affairs level.

He noted that it has been on that level until the decision was taken by government to have the embassy closed down as of March 31.

/12851
CSO: 3400/1174

LIBERIA

GOVERNMENT SALARY PAYMENTS TO GET PRIORITY

Monrovia NEW LIBERIAN in English 6 Feb 86 pp 1, 8

[Text] The government of Liberia has announced that it is suspending the disbursement of funds to all government constructions and other such activities until the payment of salary arrears for its employees is fully addressed.

In view of the foregoing, the Ministry of Finance has been directed to give absolute priority to the payment of government employees salaries until otherwise ordered.

An Executive Mansion release issued here Tuesday quoted the President of Liberia Dr. Samuel Kanyon Doe, as saying that the action was being taken to ensure that those employed with government will be able to receive their salaries since they had several obligations to meet.

The Liberian Leader regretted that the November 12 incident seriously hampered the

growth of the nation's economy and called on all Liberians to show a renewed determination to work together and exert all efforts in order to restore the economy and contribute meaningfully to its long-term growth and development.

Dr. Doe also used the occasion to appeal to all government employees as well as those with the Public Corporations to exercise patience as government was doing everything possible to make payroll current.

The President hoped that this action on the part of government will help alleviate the problem of salary payment for those employed with government.

The President further hoped that business houses and our partners in progress will cooperate with government in the im-

plementation of these measures which, he said, were aimed at creating conditions for the benefit of all concerned.

In a related development, Dr. Doe has

announced that the duty draw-back certificates which were issued to business houses and contractors, are hereby revoked, the release concluded.

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CSO: 3400/1174

LIBERIA

HOUSING AUTHORITY TAKES ACTION AGAINST DELIQUENT RENTERS

Monrovia FOOTPRINTS TODAY in English 4 Feb 86 p 3

[Unsigned article: "NHA Begins Sealing Delinquent Tenants Doors"]

[Text] In an effort to collect over \$2 million owed the National Housing Authority (NHA) by delinquent tenants occupying hundreds of its housing units, the management has begun sealing the doors of those who are in huge arrears.

Speaking to the FOOTPRINTS TODAY over the weekend, NHA Managing Director Sam B. Tody said the management has decided to take this measure because, according to him, the tenants have refused to regularize their monthly rents for the past two years.

Mr. Tody noted that some of the tenants have since been occupying those units and owed from four months to two years without contacting management to negotiate on the payment of their rents.

The Managing Direc-

tor stressed that those affected would have at least four days grace period to settle their obligations or have their belongings removed from the units without delay.

He indicated that NHA was always willing to reach a compromise with its tenants, depending only on the case brought before the management.

Commenting on the number of estates that would be affected by the exercise, he said the measure taken would include Barnersville, New Georgia, Matadi, New Kru Town, Gardnersville and Cabral.

According to Mr. Tody, the NHA management would not go out to seek any information from the tenants, noting that "if they have a case, let them present it to us for review to

avoid action that
would imbarass them."

Meanwhile, the
exercise which began
last Thursday, had
left several tenants
homeless, while
others are now making
efforts to settle
their indebtedness to
NHA.

/12851

CSO: 3400/1174

COMMODITY PRICE INCREASES, ACTION PROMISED

Survey Reveals Soaring Prices

Monrovia NEW LIBERIAN in English 3 Feb 86 pp 1, 7

[Article by Sam Johnson]

[Text] The prices of consumer goods are soaring on the local market despite the continuing power of the American dollar.

A survey conducted of the various supermarkets and grocery stores in Monrovia revealed that the prices of several essential foodstuff and household items have increased between 7 to 20 per cent.

A can of sardines which less than a month ago sold for 32 cent, now sells for 40 cent, while the small sized pack of colgate toothpaste has risen from 58¢ to 64¢. The list of spiralling prices also extends to salt, some baby food and onions, among others.

Fish which is an important source of protein for most Libe-

rians has also been experiencing the upward surge in prices.

For example, a cartoon of fish (identical weight and variety) which a particular "fishing company" sold for \$19 previously, and later \$21, now sells for \$25. A similar trend has hit sugar whose bag price has jumped from \$19 to \$25.

At the markets around Monrovia, the situation is no different. the prices of basic food items like pigfeet, salt, pepper, have all risen substantially.

A marketwoman, asked by our reporter why she was selling pigfeet for 50¢ apiece, replied that she now has to pay much more for a barrel of pigfeet and therefore could not maintain the

ian dollar for international financial exchange, is a source of concern to the business community, and featured prominently during recent discussions between Commerce Ministry officials, businessmen and bankers. The meeting were aimed at finding solutions to the financial crisis confronting the country.

previous rate of 30¢ each.

Commenting on the rising prices of imported commodities, some well established businessmen attributed the situation to the plummeting value of the American dollar and the high "commission" paid to convert Liberian dollars into American dollars to buy goods from abroad.

The difficulty in converting the Liber-

Commerce Minister Pledges Action

Monrovia THE MIRROR in English 5 Feb 86 pp 1, 6

[Text]

Mrs Mcleod Darpoh Minister of Commerce, Industry and Transportation, has expressed concern about the increase in prices of goods on the market.

As a result, she said her Ministry would soon submit recommendations to President Samuel Doe for possible reduction in prices of essential commodities on the market.

Minister Darpoh was commenting to journalists Monday on a survey on prices conducted and published by Daily Mirror last Thursday.

She, however, did not disclose the nature of the recommendations.

The Special Assistant to the Minister, Mr George Knuckles, also said increase in prices was not necessarily due to the present liquidity crisis. He attributed it to a number of factors.

Mr Knuckles said the Ministry was aware of the increases and was investigating.

The Mirror's survey revealed that 20% the Banks charge on transfer of money for imports had accounted for the increase in prices of goods.

/12851

CSO: 3400/1173

LIBERIA

BRIEFS

ITALIANS MAY OPERATE IRON MINES--The National Iron Ore Company (NIOC) which was closed down early last year due to "financial reasons" is to be revitalized shortly under a new management, an informed sources said in a brief interview Wednesday. The NIOC, situated in Grand Cape Mount County, was closed down on March 31, 1985, because of financial problems; as a result, nearly all of its entire workforce was declared redundant. However, according to the source, discussions for the "possible reopening" of NIOC were held recently in the United States between the management of an Italian company, Italsider and a government delegation. The source, who was a member of government delegation in the United States to the regular board meetings of the LAMCO Joint Venture, Bong Mining Company, and the Liberia Mining Corporation (LIMINCO) said the management of the Italsider will at a convenient time come to Liberia to inspect the mines. The source noted that after their inspection tour of the mines, the company's management may later sign an agreement with government for the possible takeover of NIOC. [By Joseph Toe] [Text] [Monrovia FOOTPRINTS TODAY in English 7 Feb 86 p 12] /12851

CSO: 3400/1175

REFUGEES WELCOMED IN GAZANKULU AS FUTURE REMAINS UNCERTAIN

Johannesburg THE WEEKLY MAIL in English 14-20 Feb 86 p 9

[Article by Peter Goldsmid: "Those Who Have so Little Welcome Those With Nothing"]

[Text] LAURINDA TAMBISAN sits with her grandchildren on a broken slab of concrete outside the small clinic in the village of Justicia. Newly arrived after a six-day trek across the Kruger Park, the strain of what she has endured is evident in her eyes and voice.

"I personally am not prepared to go back even if the war is over, unless the South African government forces me. I was treated very badly there. I'm really scared. I will never forget what I have seen. They (Renamo) killed my son-in-law in front of me. They cut his throat like a goat's. They stripped his body and left it to rot in the village. I was not allowed to bury him. My daughter ran away, she has disappeared. To this day I do not know where she is."

It is not an isolated incident. Every group of refugees I spoke to had similar stories to tell. Undisciplined gangs of Renamo fighters terrorise the local people. It is significant that they often used the word "banditos" to describe Renamo men.

It emerged from several interviews that Frelimo forces are attempting to defend the people from Renamo by concentrating them in settlements, thus also denying Renamo sustenance which the isolated locals have been forced to provide. Not surprisingly, the rebels have attacked the settlements and ordered the people to stay in the bush. It's a no-win situation for those caught in the middle, and sometimes, literally, in the crossfire.

Priscilla Mafune has been in

Gazankulu since last winter, though she does not know the month.

"When the fighting started we ran away. My husband was forced to join Renamo, others tried to dodge them. We had no place to stay, that is why we ran away. It took us five days to come here. We had food for the first two days. After that we drank water from the rivers. When we got here the induna (of the refugee village) told us to build huts."

Pristilla talks to us while she waits her turn to fill a 20-litre drum with water from the one pump serving a village of 2 000 people. It's not an unusual sight in Gazankulu, but this village is less than a year old and its inhabitants consist entirely of refugees.

Justicia businessman, councillor and owner of Mndawe's Family Store, Dan Mndawe, explains that although the local people welcomed the refugees, it was decided that their increasing numbers required independent settlements.

"We as councillors decided: Let us not mix them, because they are not used to our ways."

Dr Gerhardt Keil, superintendent of Tintswalo Hospital, elaborates: "These people were not used to the situation of being crowded together. We needed to teach them about health care and provide training in sanitation."

Most of the refugees had been hiding in the bush and had not seen or used soap for months. One out of two children had scabies (a parasite), one out of 20 refugees suffered from

active malaria. Many were malnourished, the children often showing signs of kwashiorkor.

The problems of the refugees and their sheer numbers — up to 200 a day towards the end of last year — soon exceeded the capacities of the local Gazankulu people to accommodate them, though all observers have been impressed by their hospitality. As Dr P Robert, secretary of the Gazankulu Department of Health, put it: "People were literally busy cooking all the time for themselves and their guests."

More importantly, the newcomers needed medical care, blankets, provisions and the means to sustain themselves. Charitable organisations such as Operation Hunger, World Vision, several churches and the International Committee of the Red Cross stepped in to meet the need. Robert estimates the aid programme to have cost R1-million thus far, most of it through private donation.

By September last year the harassment and arrest of refugees in Gazankulu as "illegal immigrants" by the South African Police had ended, following the humanitarian stand taken by Gazankulu's Chief Minister, Professor Hudson Ntsanwisi, and its acceptance by the South African government.

This cleared the way for the formation of the Phalalani Relief Committee "to co-ordinate relief work among the Mozambican refugees in the Eastern Transvaal district of Mhala-Gazankulu."

It is headed by a former photo-journalist, now bottle-store owner Sam Nzima. "We needed an organisation which would make it easier for us to look after the social welfare of the refugees, feed them and give them medical care."

Supplies must be securely stored, distribution accounted for, recipients of aid and medical care registered. All this represents an extra burden for those local people involved in voluntary relief work. But as Keil, who is the committee's treasurer, point out, "It was the local people who started the aid to the refugees in the first place."

This generosity is only partly due to the Shangaan tradition of hospitality to visitors in need of shelter. They share with the newcomers the Tsonga language, customs and beliefs.

The official South African view of the Renamo refugees is firmly rejected. According to Robert, the local people in Mhala would say to the South Africans: "You were the first ones to welcome the (fleeing)

Portuguese. You did it because they were whites. We feel we have the same duty to our black brothers. To us they are refugees, not illegal immigrants and we want to welcome them in the same way you did the Portuguese."

Of course, practically none of the newcomers have identity documents when they cross the border, but the Gazankulu authorities have been registering them as temporary residents since September. The South African government is shortly to issue its own identity document, inside which the Gazankulu identity card will be pinned.

Robert estimates that the total number of refugees in Gazankulu is about 30 000, most of whom are in the Mhala area.

Inoculations, malaria control, food, clothes and seed distribution have largely alleviated the most immediate and severe of the refugees' problems, though Robert is quick to point out that what has been achieved is the minimum.

"To me it's plain survival, but it doesn't give a person dignity or interest in life."

Although most of the newcomers have laid out small mealie and vegetable gardens adjacent to their recently-built huts, the lack of regular rainfall or irrigation makes farming on a larger scale extremely difficult.

The Black Housewives' League has begun a programme of home industries — sewing, crocheting etc. — but this hardly touches the problem.

Meanwhile, there are not enough classrooms to provide schooling for the refugee children.

Yet, despite all this, the reception of the Renamo refugees is a heartening story. One could not but be struck by the commitment, concern and sheer hard work of those concerned in it.

The future of the refugees is another question, but as long as the Mozambican civil war continues they seem fairly safe in Gazankulu. Though Admiral Edwards of the Department of Foreign Affairs is on record as saying, "Eventually they will have to return", it is clear that the longer they stay the more difficult it will be to send them home.

Meanwhile, they are trapped in a grim Catch 22. They are restricted to Gazankulu, where there is no work for them. But to enter South Africa proper to look for work is to risk deportation to Mozambique. From which, no doubt, they will flee again to start the whole process over. If they survive.

GORONGOSA RESIDENTS STRUGGLE TO IMPROVE FOOD SUPPLY

State Inspector's Visit

Beira DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE in Portuguese 16 Jan 86 p 5

[Article by Antonio Cesar]

[Text] These days, anyone who visits the communal villages of Mucodza and Tsiquiri in Gorongosa, inhabited by citizens liberated from the armed gangs, will note with pleasure that living conditions are improving, that the fertility of the soil has been only slightly affected by grass or noxious weeds and that a future full of hope is appearing on the horizon.

Lt Col Raimundo Pachinuapa, deputy secretary of the inspection committee of FRELIMO's Central Committee and state inspector, who visited those centers in December, perceived that reality. Inside and out, those villages present a mantle of verdure, with dozens of hectares already seeded, high grass in abundance and squash, manioc, cucumbers and peanuts now germinating and growing. Instead of monkey beans, which carpeted the ground, we find the straw huts surrounded by nhemba beans and "mbuete" capturing the visitor's attention.

Smiles and gaiety among the villagers are now more noticeable, especially when the rains come periodically and green life is seen to flourish. But emergency aid in the form of food products continues to be essential in view of the ever-increasing arrival of the "liberated."

While visiting those villages, Pachinuapa made detailed inquiries about the many problems facing the residents. For example, in Tsiquiri he ascertained that dried fish, intended for consumption by the "liberated," is being shipped from Beira in an advanced stage of putrefaction.

Moreover, while in Tsiquiri, Pachinuapa had an opportunity to observe the serious condition of two women dressed in tree bark who had just come from the area of the armed gangs. "Look at these people. FRELIMO did not fight for this. These are not clothes for a woman to be wearing," he said.

And from among the crowd present he called forth two other women who have been residing in the village for about 1 month. These two gave evidence of excellent physical condition, were properly dressed and had clean bodies, with their hair covered with perfectly clean kerchiefs. And this served as an indication of the solidarity of other people, the result of the humanitarian support given by the international community.

Protein Scarce in Diet

Beira DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE in Portuguese 16 Jan 86 p 4

[Article by Antonio Cesar]

[Text] The diet of the Gorongosa people, excluding a few workers and government employees residing in the district seat, is at times quantitatively insufficient. Although there is a variety of food products available, predominantly vegetable, the people are suffering from an excess of carbohydrates, a lack of protein and insufficient animal fat.

In fact, the people's diet consists mainly of "mapira," corn and "mexoeira." There are limited amounts of peanuts, manioc, yams (known locally as "madumbe"), sesame, sweet potatoes, squash and all the immense variety of cucurbitaceous and leguminous plants which, in an unbalanced diet, are an appreciable source of glycols, lipids, proteins and vitamins.

Only in the past 10 years have greens begun to be more widely accepted, particularly among those who lived for a long time in areas controlled by FRELIMO. Those recently released from areas overrun by the armed gangs have not yet acquired the habit of consuming greens.

With regard to fruit, the banana is particularly cultivated, requiring little attention. Much of the low-lying areas, especially at the extremities or extensions of rivers or small streams, is taken up with small banana plantations belonging to families of greater prestige in the area.

Citrus trees, such as the papaya, widely promoted by agricultural experts and party leaders, began to gain acceptance only after the people were settled in the communal villages. In principle, citrus trees were planted only on certain commemorative holidays, on days set aside for voluntary work; but after a short time every family was decorating its garden with orange trees, tangerine trees, lemon trees and others.

However, that initiative, highly praiseworthy, virtually ceased when the terrorists, carrying out the instructions of their bosses, began their wave of massacres and destruction. For this reason, the people were forced to abandon the rural communities which had been springing up in various parts of the district and found themselves subjected to terror, panic and social instability.

Mango and cashew trees grow spontaneously with great vigor. Resisting the competition of wild vegetation as though they were uncultivated plants, they contribute in a large measure to the vitamin deficiency of other foods.

During the years of agricultural crisis resulting from prolonged dry spells or plagues of insects, wild plants played an important role in overcoming the people's diet insufficiencies. On those occasions, resorting to nature's vast storehouse in the wild, anyone who could hunt, discover and identify the immense variety of tuberous, herbaceous and fruit-bearing plants was able to save thousands of people from starvation.

In keeping with age-old tradition, people have been consuming large quantities of edible wild fruits when cultivated cereals were scarce. But in times of greater abundance, only children hunt for them, perhaps to take advantage of the sugar so necessary for boundless youthful activity.

Little Domestic Breeding

Meanwhile, in these areas of Gorongosa domestic stock breeding is still a long way away from alleviating the people's diet deficiencies. Almost throughout the territory, including the areas overrun by the armed gangs, poultry is to be found, but very little is consumed on a regular basis.

By force of habit the people raise chickens for profit, but, as a general rule, this type of poultry is sacrificed only on the occasion of funerals, religious ceremonies or special holidays.

Goats are reduced in number or are almost nonexistent, and sheep are still more rare. Pigs are to be found in some family barns or wandering about the back yards. There are two breeders in the area, one private and one state-run, but the number of animals involved is still rather insignificant. Prone to trypanosomiasis, cattle are almost nonexistent in this region infested by the tsetse fly on the one hand and armed gangs on the other.

What About Hunting?

Hunting was made legal before the proclamation of independence and, shortly thereafter, was extended to tourists who were visiting Gorongosa National Park and hunters licensed by the Ministry of Agriculture. The residents themselves do very little hunting in the area.

Wild animals would undoubtedly provide a substantial source of protein; but, on the other hand, in Gorongosa hunting itself would prevent the people from pursuing agricultural activities. In the daytime, monkeys, secretly invading the cultivated tracts, cause considerable damage. At night, it is the peccaries, wild pigs and elephants which at times virtually destroy the cultivated fields. Thus, when an individual seizes the opportunity to obtain meat through hunting, the quantity of agricultural produce which he is cultivating is reduced and his food supply is greatly affected throughout the year.

In densely populated areas the children receive the best nourishment. For them, the woods in the vicinity of the straw hut are an extension of the family back yard. They run through the jungle, climb to the top of the mountains, penetrate into the densest part of the forest, descend to the bottom of the valleys... And the smallest animals, like the "tsenje" (rat), are caught in traps or are killed with a club or rock aided by dogs. Partridge, wild chickens and the endless variety of birds are overtaken by the children, shot with an arrow, caught in a net or captured with a lasso.

Lastly, big-game hunting will have to adhere to certain restrictive measures and regulations established by the government for the protection and preservation of animals threatened with extinction.

8568/9738

CSO: 3442/134

NAMPULA LEADERS DISCUSS PROVINCE'S PROGRESS WITH POPULACE

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 10 Jan 86 p 1

[Article by Abdul Carimo]

[Text] As part of the rendering of accounts in Nampula Province as in the rest of the country, the duties and responsibilities that are, or at least should be, those of every party and government member and every official in this time of resolute commitment by all the people to the struggle against hunger and armed bandits were the focus of a moment of profound reflection concerning the political, social, and economic situation. And as Governor Feliciano Gundana had said, it is necessary that we turn to the people to learn how to work more and better with a view to carrying out the programs established by the country.

The rendering of accounts in Nampula was not aimed only at determining how far the development programs have progressed. It also served to redefine the main guidelines for the combat in which we are all engaged to establish peace and tranquillity. The rendering of accounts also made it possible in particular to identify some of the chief concerns of Nampula's inhabitants much more seriously and thoroughly in order to find the most suitable ways of meeting those concerns.

Two main problems considered basic by both officials and inhabitants are two sides of the same coin: the struggle underway for food improvement and that against armed banditry. It was also felt that the security situation in Nampula Province is showing noticeable improvement thanks to the effort being made by the Armed Forces in cooperation with the People's Militia and the inhabitants.

Governor Feliciano Gundana felt that the first phase of the process of rendering accounts was a fundamental stage in becoming more truly familiar with the activities of party and government cadres in implementing the programs established by the country for solving the nation's most disturbing problems, particularly in the fight against hunger and against armed bandits.

He said it was important for officials to turn to the people to be inspired by the latter and learn how to work more and better, saying that the people's

problems must not and cannot be treated as a dead letter and pigeonholed. As he emphasized, the people's problems must be studied and solved by all of us.

Feliciano Gundana, who was speaking on the evening of the day on which the rendering of accounts was held, said that successes with regard to economic recovery were already palpable in Nampula Province and that at the same time, intensive efforts were continuing to be made in the struggle against the armed bandits as a way of establishing peace and tranquillity.

Nampula Province is one region of the country that is assuming an especially prominent role in what constitutes the national strategy for economic recovery, since it has enormous potentialities and resources, particularly as regards cashew nuts, cotton, tobacco, and other products. Nampula is also the region of the country where tremendous efforts in the field of agricultural marketing are concentrated.

Governor Feliciano Gundana felt that the work done in harvesting, marketing, and shipping cashew nuts had taken on special importance not only because cashews are a strategic export product, but above all because the results of that work have directly benefited the inhabitants themselves.

He also considered it necessary to be able to select as priorities among the various tasks those areas which must produce a greater return at this time, when all the people are resolutely committed to the struggle against underdevelopment.

He said: "It is necessary above all that we know how to apply creatively the principles defined by our party and state with respect to the struggle against the armed bandits and against hunger as two sides of the same coin."

Feliciano Gundana also said that renewed growth in economic life cannot produce the intended results unless it is accompanied by a dynamic of the Political and Organizational Offensive, the objective of which is to do away with apathy, indiscipline, corruption, black marketing, and irresponsibility.

One appeal issued by the governor of Nampula was concerned with the need for officials and the entire local population in particular to work much more intensely in implementing the plans already established because, as he emphasized, that plan [as published] makes it possible to improve our people's living conditions and because the plan quantifies the possibilities for each of us to obtain a little of what is produced--of the material goods produced in the country--so that the ultimate objectives of our party and state will be achieved within the next few years.

Progressive Improvement in Security in Nampula

The secretary of the Provincial Committee for the Economy, Joao Chauque, said that the efforts which the Armed Forces have been making in close cooperation with the People's Militia and the inhabitants are making possible progressive improvement in security in Nampula Province, an improvement which he regarded as basic to effective implementation of the economic development programs.

Joao Chauque, who directed the meeting for the rendering of accounts in Namicopo, the most populous neighborhood in the city of Nampula, felt that the intensive efforts underway against the armed bandits are the reason why it is now possible to move about on the outskirts and in other areas surrounding the provincial capital in particular. In the national context, Nampula Province has been one of the regions most seriously affected by the criminal activities of armed bandits.

On the other hand, Joao Chauque said that as part of the broad effort being unleashed against armed banditry, there is a basic need for young men to enlist more resolutely in Compulsory Military Service, which, as he said, constitutes the chief vehicle for an organized short-term fight against the armed bandits.

He said that young men had been demonstrating profound awareness of the need for the establishment of peace and tranquillity as a requirement for the recovery of economic activity, which will make it possible to struggle more effectively against underdevelopment.

The secretary of the Provincial Committee for the Economy said, however, that agricultural and consumer cooperatives must grow, more peasants' associations must be established and food supplies improved, and the number of schools and health stations must also be increased so as to create the necessary means for ensuring the population's social and economic well-being.

One important aspect, in Joao Chauque's view, is that the guidelines laid down by the party and government are very clear and objective in themselves as far as the path we must follow in this parallel struggle against hunger and the armed bandits is concerned. As he pointed out, if they have not been effectively implemented, the reason is that we are the ones who have not been able to interpret them.

Problems Presented Cannot Be a Dead Letter

The process of rendering accounts in Nampula included work in localities and neighborhoods of the provincial capital under the direction of deputies, directors, and party and government cadres from that region of the country. In the city of Nampula, there are 5 urban localities and 11 neighborhoods scattered through the peripheral zones.

At most of the meetings, the basic issues raised by the inhabitants and by officials had to do with domestic trade, agriculture, health, education, and security.

In the locality of Namicopo, for example--the capital's most populous area, with at least 30,000 inhabitants--problems related to the current cost of living, the fact that clothing and other goods are available only for the marketing of cashew nuts, and the serious shortage of water were brought up.

Actually, the thing that seriously worries the inhabitants of that part of Nampula is the fact that clothing, footwear, and other goods used to stimulate

and encourage production are available only for the marketing of cashew nuts. The producers of other crops feel that they are receiving no encouragement of that kind at all, and they say that at the moment, there are still no priority programs for barter in connection with their own products, such as rice, cotton, and other crops.

Jose Araujo, an official at SOGERE, said during the meeting in Namico: "The cost of living is unbearable, and we cannot afford to spend large monetary sums on the purchase of this or that product. Clothes and other goods are intended only for those involved in the marketing of cashew nuts. We here do not have any cashews, and that means that we cannot acquire those supplies, which are so essential to our life. But the products appear later on the black market, and with wages of 5 or 6 contos, we cannot throw away 3,000 or 4,000 meticals on a pair of trousers or a dress."

In the opinion of Faz Bem Rocha, a private truck driver, the unbearable cost of living in Nampula Province today is extremely serious, and the wages earned by an honest worker will not keep up his purchasing power.

He said: "After all, how can the black market not be encouraged when products appear not in the markets but only in the hands of black marketeers? I would like to know how it happens that the promoters of the parallel market are able to acquire the essential items that we need so badly."

In most of the meetings held in the city of Nampula for the rendering of accounts, particular importance was assigned to the presentation of problems which are being faced by the inhabitants and which, if there is not immediate intervention by party and government structures, will take on even more alarming and more serious proportions, considering the way in which they are worsening.

The speeches frequently reflected the need to let off steam, because it is a fact that many problems exist, and they need to be eliminated so that the situation will not become even more tragic.

What happened in most of those meetings was that the officials did not have to report on their activities because all the time was spent bringing up problems that needed to be solved.

The secretary of the Provincial Committee for the Economy, Joao Chauque, who directed the meeting in Namico, made it clear that the principal guidelines are intended to stimulate the fight against hunger and the armed bandits, two basic aspects of the establishment of peace and tranquillity and of the struggle against underdevelopment.

He pointed out the need for growth on the part of agricultural and consumer cooperatives, for the establishment of more peasants' associations, and for an increase in the number of schools and health stations.

He said that a quite sizable effort was already being made to eliminate the armed bandits completely and that in that effort, the work by militiamen had

been important and positive. He said that the effort had had considerable effect in Nampula, where travel over the roads on the outskirts and in areas surrounding the provincial capital had previously been quite difficult.

He said: "The line laid down by our party and state is very clear as to the path we must follow in overcoming a number of difficulties we are experiencing at present. It is we who have not been able to implement them."

But at the reception he held to mark the end of the year, Governor Feliciano Gundana of Nampula Province said that one of the most important social victories won in this region of the country had to do with the fact that it has now been possible to settle more inhabitants in communal villages. At present, about 75 percent of Nampula's total population lives in communal villages with a collective way of life.

He said: "In the economic field, we are recording notable successes in Nampula. The work we are doing in the harvesting, marketing, and shipping of cashew nuts is taking on particular importance not only because cashews are a strategic export product, but above all because the results of that work have directly benefited the inhabitants themselves. There are several places in the country where a tremendous shortage of soap exists, but we in Nampula Province have it, and that soap is available in large part because of the cashew nuts we produced this past season."

Feliciano Gundana also drew attention to the fact that the process of rendering accounts is fundamental to the correct orientation of activities defined as priorities, saying in addition that the problems presented by the people cannot be a dead letter. They must be studied and solved by all of us.

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CSO: 3442/128

ARMED BANDITS, LACK OF SPARE PARTS HAMPER ROMOC BUS FLEET

Beira DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE in Portuguese 17 Jan 86 pp 8-9

[Article by Paulo Maduco]

[Text] Although awash in a sea of difficulties caused by material shortages that are currently shared by nearly all transportation enterprises--specifically in the matter of spare parts--the Central Mozambique Road Transport Enterprise (ROMOC)-Sofala, with headquarters in Beira, still manages to make 42 runs per week on its Beira-Chimoio and Buzi-Bandua routes, which carry thousands of passengers.

Zefanias Estranho Maneira, the management representative who informed us of that fact, confirmed that the current pace of work is possible only because of the enormous effort made by local workers, who, by adapting various parts, are keeping that important enterprise, once regional and now provincial in scope, alive.

But in the challenge to that human effort which can only result from the good will of the enterprise's workers and officials, a new difficulty arises: according to recent calculations, ROMOC-Sofala loses about 25 centavos for each kilometer it travels and each passenger it carries.

Discussing the innovations whose dimensions are tending to grow in ROMOC-Sofala as elsewhere, he said: "We have shop personnel in this enterprise who can make a few adaptations: to legs (small shafts or cylindrical pins used in buses), drive shafts, and so on."

Another indication of all the efforts made by this enterprise to cope with material shortages is the fact that it recently appointed a worker to make regular trips to a specialized shop in Chimoio to glue the inner tubes that arrive with defective valves.

Fares Inadequate

As far as its current financial situation is concerned, ROMOC-Sofala is considered to be in deficit from an economic standpoint, and according to

calculations aimed at balancing revenues and expenditures, the enterprise is losing about 25 centavos per kilometer and per passenger.

ROMOC-Sofala's current financial situation has three causes: the rise in the price of spare parts on the international--and, consequently, the domestic--market, a small fleet and few long-haul runs, and lastly, action by the enemy.

In addition, the passenger fares currently being charged by the enterprise scarcely differ at all from those charged by the railroad. So far, for example, a ticket from Beira to Chimoio costs a little over 100 meticals.

A change is expected, however. We were told by Zefanias Maneira that new fare proposals by ROMOC-Sofala are now in the hands of the provincial supervising structures for analysis and, naturally, approval.

Concerning the Fleet

ROMOC-Sofala's fleet currently consists of 26 buses, of which 6 are operational, 15 are damaged, and 5 are available.

"The shortage of linings, tires, and inner tubes makes normal travel by the six operational buses difficult," said the management representative of the enterprise in question, and he added that "if we had parts, we could salvage the 15 damaged buses."

According to our source, the latest shipment of buses was received in 1983. It consisted of 20 standard Scania vehicles, and the bodies were added in Maputo.

In 1978, the year when the enterprise was established, 20 Leyland chassis with engines were received and delivered to METECNA to have the bodies added. The problem, according to Zefanias Maneira, was that that work was not completed until 1982, or almost 5 years later.

"Those buses did not do us much good because the gearboxes were too small in relation to the speed of the engines, and eventually they all broke down. That was the conclusion reached by Leyland's experts," said our source.

Another 20 Scania-11 buses, which had been assembled by the MARCOPOLLO automotive firm of Brazil and which arrived ready to roll, were received in 1980.

As most people must know, all the buses received at that time were distributed among the three provincial units (now autonomous enterprises) making up ROMOC.

Battery Shortage Hurts Passenger Service

"The battery shortage means that we do not serve all our passengers. Two buses that are supposed to stay overnight in Dondo to make the same number of runs (Dondo-Beira and Dondo-Mafambisse) return to the barn beginning at 1500 hours, and passengers in that district are not served," says Zefanias Maneira.

At present, only one bus operates with a battery, and it makes long runs. The management representative of the enterprise in question explained to us that as a result, buses that arrive at the terminal (headquarters) shortly before or shortly after 1600 hours do not leave again.

Zefanias Maneira also explained to us that previously--and because there were batteries for all the buses--buses operated until 1900 hours, making it possible not only to clear out the maximum number of passengers but also to carry those who work in Beira but live in Dondo and vice versa.

Armed Bandits Biggest Obstacle

"Our biggest obstacle is the armed bandits, who in their murderous and destructive rage do not spare buses, crews, or passengers." Those words are from the mouth of Romao Bulande, 45, who was a driver for 13 years. He is married, has two children, and lives in the Palmeiras neighborhood of Beira.

Currently assigned to the Design and Planning Department, he says: "I was ambushed four times." And he adds that "in some instances people were killed or injured, and in others the buses had no windows left or were burned. On several occasions the bandits fired bazooka rockets at the buses."

According to Bulande, the attacks occurred on the roads between Beira and Tete and between Beira and Maxixe, where the armed bandits not only killed the passengers in cold blood but also stole their belongings.

In the last attack by the bandits, which occurred on 14 March 1982 on the route from Inchope to Gorongosa, Romao Bulande was hit in the arm and the pelvis. The bus he was driving came to a stop in the forest, and after killing the passengers, the criminals stole clothing.

Julio Rafael, 35, is married, has seven children, and also lives in Palmeiras. He went to work for what was then the Sul do Save Auto Transit System in 1976. We also interviewed him.

The first attack to which he was subjected by the bandits occurred on 10 May 1981 on National Highway No 1, specifically between the Gorongosa River and the Hunter's Checkpoint, as he was traveling from Maxixe to Beira. One passenger was wounded by gunfire.

On 19 February 1985, as he was traveling up from Beira to Chimoio, he fell into his third--and last--ambush in Doeroi. Many persons were killed. He was struck in the spinal column as he was trying to drive the bus out of the fire zone.

Our final interview was with Manhepe Zacarias, 47, who lives in Chingussura, is married, and has four children. He was hired as a driver in 1972 by what was then the Majone Transportation Enterprise.

Manhepe Zacarias was recently awarded the Valor and Patriotism Medal, Third Class.

Like other drivers for ROMOC-Sofala, our interviewee has already run into three ambushes on the Beira-Chimoio and Beira-Maxixe roads. But he has never been hit.

He also said that in one of the attacks that occurred in January of last year on the Beira-Chimoio road between Zimpinga and Doeroi, many passengers died because the armed bandits opened fire on the bus he was driving.

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NEW PROVINCIAL DIRECTORS FOR GAZA TAKE CHARGE

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 27 Jan 86 p 2

[Article by Bento Niquice]

[Text] Three new provincial directors--of construction and water, veterans, and education and culture respectively--and a manager of the Bank of Mozambique branch took office recently in Xai-Xai, Gaza Province, during a ceremony presided over by the first party secretary and governor of that province, Colonel Aurelio Manave.

The installation ceremony for the new directors and other leaders in Gaza was held in the governor's office and was attended by many guests, including party and government cadre-leaders in the province and members of the families of those being installed.

During the ceremony, Col Aurelio Manave commented on several aspects of what he termed "the qualities of a leader of the masses in a people's government like that of our country." He emphasized that in order to lead, it is necessary that the leader have the necessary qualities, since only in that way will he be sensitive to the people's problems.

Expressing congratulations and wishes for success, Gaza's leader reminded the new leaders of how heavy a responsibility they were accepting, especially at this crucial moment of struggle against hunger and the armed bandits.

"You can only be successful in your duties if, from now on, you accept the fact that the goal will be achieved only by combining your efforts with those of your cadres. No one is put in office to take care of his personal problems. Taking advantage of your responsibility to the detriment of the interests of the majority has been and will continue to be condemned by our party," said Aurelio Manave, who added that each and every official in the province must accept the double subordination which consists of "accounting for his work to the governor and all the organizations in the province to which he is subordinate as well as to the central supervising organizations."

On the subject of double subordination, Aurelio Manave made it a point to state that in Gaza Province, there are leaders who have not yet accepted that

principle. He said: "What we have been discovering in this province can be described as a calamity."

He added that it is normal today to hear it said that "there was interference in the internal affairs of a directorate."

He said that some of the leaders being installed in office had never before worked in the party or state apparatus and that as a result, they should work to avoid the errors to which he had drawn attention.

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CSO: 3442/126

APIE TO REBUILD 350 HOUSES IN MAPUTO

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 3 Feb 86 p 1

[Text] The Administration of State Owned Buildings [APIE] hopes this year to create the conditions to ensure the restoration of 350 houses in the city of Maputo, to halt the progressive deterioration of the nation's real estate. According to APIE director Mario Guerreiro, the institution is concerned primarily with intervening in buildings which present major problems. The established program points to two zones as requiring the most attention: Malhangalene and Jardim.

The gradual deterioration of rental buildings, which has intensified in recent years, is the result of the lack of maintenance and poor treatment by the tenants.

We are all too familiar with the difficulties confronting the APIE and preventing it from intervening to solve immediate problems, even those considered insignificant, such as the installation of pipes and spigots.

As the APIE director himself admitted, because of the incapacity of the technical services themselves, along with the lack of materials, "a small problem that comes up in one apartment in a building ends up by becoming a complex problem affecting the entire building because we did not intervene promptly."

Our interviewee added that APIE's inability to respond to requests from its tenants is also because of the lack of organization of the services themselves. In this regard, he said efforts will be made to improve the organizational aspects and then it will be possible to accomplish what the APIE would like to do.

Another aspect mentioned by the official, also related to the deterioration of our real estate, has to do with leasing homes which are not even minimally habitable.

"In principle, no housing in precarious condition should be assigned to a tenant, as happens now. In the same way, no tenant should leave a dwelling in that condition. Because of the housing shortage, however, it is general knowledge that this happens, often with a promise from the APIE to complete the work at a later date. Since such work is rarely or never done, the deterioration intensifies," Mario Guerreiro explained.

Tenants' Responsibility

Although it is true that the great responsibility for maintaining our buildings lies with the APIE, it is equally true that the tenant himself plays a major role in preserving the housing.

There are cases of individuals residing in APIE apartments who savagely destroy doors and flooring "for fire wood." Other tenants do not observe the most elementary standards of hygiene, without which one cannot talk about preservation. Even more serious are the cases of tenants who are ordered to vacate, for whatever reason, and who pull out door locks, light fixtures and even window glass and pipes, as if they had brought these things with them when they moved in.

As the APIE director recommends, the solution to this and other kinds of problems is primarily through public education regarding the need to use the housing correctly. For the cases considered "lost causes," the tenant is evicted, fined or even arrested and brought to trial if this is justified," Mario Guerreiro said.

The agency has been holding meetings to educate the community, with party structures and mass democratic organizations involved in the effort.

It is not enough to conduct education campaigns on the correct use of housing; the more effective measure is undoubtedly to take steps to ensure that the buildings are maintained. Hence, this year the agency is working to make improvements in this regard.

One aspect which could be considered new and which may be producing tangible results is that "this year we are not trying to do everything at once, because when we do we end up by not getting anything done.

"We are going to concentrate our attention first on the serious cases. Where it is justified, we will work on one building at a time, and then move on to another one," Mario Guerreiro said.

The list of priorities includes the zones of Malhangalene and Bairro do Jardim. In Maputo, these two zones are known as areas where individuals live who "like" to destroy our real estate.

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CSO: 3442/139

FOREIGN TRADE MINISTER LAUDS RELATIONS WITH EEC

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 5 Feb 86 p 1

[Text] Foreign Trade Minister Joaquim Carvalho said Tuesday in Maputo that our country's development is confronting obstacles created by the destabilization policy of the "apartheid" regime in South Africa. Carvalho stressed that "it is in this context that we would like to draft our indicative program" for cooperation with the European Economic Community.

The foreign trade minister was speaking at the beginning of discussions between the Mozambican Government and a planning delegation from the EEC, to establish what actions should be launched in this area during the next 5 years, under the terms of the Third Lome Convention, endorsed by our country last year.

"Your visit is helping to strengthen mutual understanding and will give new impetus to our fruitful relations," Joaquim Carvalho said.

He noted that the Mozambican-EEC bilateral relations developed since 1978, following our independence, will now be strengthened with our country's signing of the Third Lome Convention.

He accused the South African regime of destabilizing the economy of our country and of other states in the region, using the armed bands to destroy our economic infrastructures; he observed that this fact should be taken into account in drafting the indicative program.

At another point in his address, the foreign trade minister praised the fact that the EEC delegation included a representative from the European Investment Bank, which, according to the criteria for cooperation with the EEC, is responsible for the administration of part of the venture capital, amounting to about \$134 million.

Speaking in turn, Dieter Frisch, EEC Commission director general for development, stressed the importance which his organization attached to the visit of the delegation which he was leading, since it was the first visit after our country had signed the Third Lome Convention.

Explaining this importance, he noted that the cooperation which the EEC had developed with our country, primarily the emergency food aid, had been on

an "ad hoc" basis and that the present talks offered a valuable opportunity to structure that cooperation according to the criteria defined in the Third Lome Convention.

"We are aware of the special problems of your country and we are going to take a flexible and adaptable position in implementing the indicative program," he said.

Dieter Frisch referred to the problems faced by our country in developing its economy, most of which are occasioned by the destabilization of which Mozambique has been the victim.

He also noted that there would be greater urgency with regard to carrying out the programs in the so-called areas of concentration. The programs for these areas will take into account the priorities which the Mozambican Government will present during the current discussions.

Frisch said that the EEC was engaged in the search for peaceful solutions to the problems tormenting the southern African region; he mentioned the Bipartite Assembly of the African, Caribbean and Pacific countries (ACP) and the EEC, held last week in Swaziland, as well as the meeting now in progress in Lusaka between the foreign ministers of the Front Line countries and of the EEC, to discuss the situation in southern Africa.

Frisch added that, at the annual meeting of the SADCC [Southern African Development Coordination Conference], held last week in Harare, Zimbabwe, the EEC also manifested its willingness to assist the southern African countries in their economic development efforts.

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CSO: 3442/139

COOPERATION WITH SOVIET UNION ADVANCES IN HEALTH FIELD

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 29 Jan 86 p 8

[Article by Xavier Tsenane]

[Text] (AIM)--The programs and plans for cooperation between the Ministries of Health in the USSR and our country are being carried out satisfactorily, according to what the MOZAMBIQUE INFORMATION AGENCY was told in Moscow by Ivan Nikitin, an adviser in the Ministry of Health's Department of External Relations.

Nikitin said that in pursuance of the new plan signed by the two ministries for 1985-1987, his country is preparing to increase the number of medical specialists working in Mozambique from 80 to 90.

He said that sending specialists in disciplines of the highest priority--such as pediatrics and epidemiology--to Mozambique is being considered by the Soviet ministry.

Cooperation between the two countries has increased every year since it first began in May 1976, when 44 Soviet medical specialists were assigned to Mozambique. The 80 specialists now here are distributed among various Mozambican cities such as Maputo, Beira, and Nampula, the idea being to cover the areas with the highest concentrations of population.

Nikitin said: "Because of the high rate of malaria in Mozambique, we sent epidemiologists to combat that disease during the very first cooperation plan in the health field. One of the most outstanding aspects of our cooperation has been the fight against malaria."

He said that the Soviet Ministry of Health had started sending equipment in 1983 and that four specialists in epidemiology had arrived in Mozambique the following year as part of the antimalaria program.

One of the most important aspects of cooperation in the health field is the training of Mozambican cadres in the Soviet Union. For his part, Dr Guennadi Orlov of the USSR Ministry of Health said: "Unfortunately, only one physician

has completed his training to date, while six are continuing their studies, and two other Mozambicans are studying in middle school."

He said that under the terms of the cooperation plan, Mozambican specialists will go to the USSR for a 3-month retraining course in the organization of the fight against infections and in public health in general. Also called for is the treatment of Mozambican patients in the USSR. The program and the cooperation plan include the exchange of information existing at the Ministries of Health and the use of experience accumulated by each of the two parties.

On the subject of experience and existing information, Orlov emphasized the importance in that connection of participation by our country's Ministry of Health in meetings by the Council of Health Ministers of the socialist countries. That system of meetings began in 1976, and Mozambique participated as far back as the meeting in 1982. The next meeting is to be held in Moscow in 1987.

The USSR's cooperation with Mozambique in the field of health is based on the intergovernmental agreement signed in May 1976 and on subsequent agreements in 1981 and 1982.

Soviet officials contacted by the AIM in Moscow say that the 1985-1987 cooperation plan has been completely fulfilled.

Various supplies have been provided by the Soviet ministry. According to Orlov, surgical equipment ordered or requested by Mozambique was sent during the period from 1982 through 1984. Even before that--between 1976 and 1978--a shipment of antipolio vaccine had been sent.

Orlov said that from the practical point of view, the cooperation plan for 1986-1987 must be fulfilled and that preparation of the new plan, which will cover the years from 1988 to 1990, will benefit from more abundant experience.

He talked about the prospects for cooperation following the 27th CPSU Congress:

"I feel that cooperation in the health field will move in the direction of increased aid for the developing countries, including Mozambique. And I can say that one of the most important thrusts in the next few years must be the training of national cadres, that being the basis for raising and improving the level of medical treatment."

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CSO: 3442/126

MOZAMBIQUE

TANZANIAN STUDENTS GRADUATE FROM UEM

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 5 Feb 86 p 2

[Article by Antonio Fernando]

[Text] John Mshana and Pius Rupia are Tanzanians and, in a short time, they will return to the country of their birth, ready to contribute to its progress. Last year they were graduated from the UEM [Eduardo Mondlane University] as mechanical engineers. I found them sitting under a tree at University Residence No 1, there on Avenida Amilcar Cabral, in animated conversation with Mozambican students, as they have always done in their leisure time. At first glance, it was difficult to distinguish the Tanzanians from the rest of the group, but in the end, naturally, they have distinctive traits. John is robust, with a lined face and the air of a professional boxer. Pius Rupia seems to speak only when necessary, and no more. These are only appearances!

Soon afterward, one of them did not wish to waste any more time and, to my surprise, in correct and fluent Portuguese, he began to speak.

"We landed in Mozambique for the first time on 15 February 1980. We were a little apprehensive because, although we had heard about the Mozambican people during the years of the struggle for national liberation and afterward, we had never met any Mozambicans, particularly young students. For this reason, we came to your country and [now] ours, filled with expectations. We have not been disillusioned!"

Rupia took up the story. "There were 19 in our group and we had come to attend various courses in your university; namely, agronomy, civil and mechanical engineering, veterinary medicine, economics and law. Many things have happened between 1980 and now. Of the 19, some dropped out, others were failed, some will complete their courses next year. Only four of us have already received degrees--Joan and I in engineering, Jones Bulay, in economics, and Thabit Rukalisha in veterinary medicine."

Contacts with Mozambicans

When Joan and Rupia arrived in Mozambique, they were housed in the University Residence. The first problem was how to relate to the Mozambicans and to their life; this was virtually "no obstacle," because "the Mozambicans are a very amiable and accepting people."

John said: "We were surprised by the spontaneity and willingness of your students to help us solve our problems. At first we thought it was the kind of hospitality accorded to a traveler. The fact is that this warm hospitality has been shown endlessly and is shown to all foreign students--Africans, Europeans, Asians and so on. In the last analysis, it is a characteristic of Mozambican students. It is marvelous!"

However, since their life was not confined just to the university, John and Rupia had to "take off their gloves" and learn Portuguese. Precisely when they felt a natural need to make contact with circles outside the university, they discovered, to their ruefulness and disgust, that they could not communicate.

Rupia recalls now:

"On key questions we resorted to gestures; only two experts in mime might, perhaps, be able to sustain a long conversation this way. We had hoped to overcome this gap in the first days of the Portuguese language course; the fact, is, however, that it took us a long time to learn it. Portuguese is a very complicated language."

Engineering

John told us how it went after those first days.

"At the end of a year, when we had already become accustomed to the Faculty of Letters, the Language Department, we transferred to the Faculty of Engineering, where our courses were offered. It was a big change. Everything was different, from the professors and the type of language even to the distance we had to travel, which turned out to be several kilometers."

Rupia seemed ready to take up the conversation.

"The work load doubled and the responsibility grew heavier and heavier. It was here, once more, that this spirit of cooperation and real comradeship among the students was revealed--the typical spirit of the Mozambican university students. It is known that in some places the students only know one another in the classrooms and everyone leads his own life outside. It is not that way here."

John: "So we are grateful, not only to the students, but to the professors and to everyone who contributed to the success of our training. Above all, we are grateful to the Mozambicans because they made us welcome in such a way that we felt right at home, making it possible for us to enjoy an agreeable, serene and fulfilling life."

Rupia: "Regarding what John said, would it be right to say we are going home, when we are so at home here? In any event, where we are going, we are taking with us the spirit of fellowship and solidarity which we acquired here, along with our education."

Appeal to Mozambican Students

John: "Even though I know that the study conditions are difficult here, I would like to say to the students that you cannot achieve anything without sacrifice. That sounds like a sermon, but the fact is that even we, who are now engineers, often worked into the dead of night. We burned the midnight oil more times than I can count!"

For his degree project, Pius Rupia studied the "Rapid Nitrogenization of Steel in the Field of Luminous Discharge." In general terms, the problem could be explained this way: to increase the surface hardness and reduce abrasion of the cutting tools in the machine industry. To this end, Rupia coated the surface of the steel with sulfur. The method is quick and economical and is not dangerous, because it is not toxic. Rupia's advisor was Dr Eng Anatoliy Batchurin.

Supervised by Dr Eng Victor Guelis, John's project was the "Rehabilitation of a Traveling Crane" of 3,200 kilograms, installed in late 1977 in the power plant of the PETROMOC [Mozambican National Petroleum Enterprise] refinery. For various technical reasons, such as the fact that the crane's electric motor was overheating after a short period in operation, causing excessive vibration in the metal structure even when it was not loaded, the crane was idled in 1980.

According to John, "if the project is carried out, the crane will be fully functioning, thus facilitating maintenance of the electric generators, the purpose for which the crane was intended."

The theses were given marks of 14 and 15, respectively, and, according to their authors, "we are going to apply them to industry in our country."

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CSC: 3442/139

NEW SCHOOL TO OFFER TRAINING IN HOTEL SCIENCES

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 3 Feb 86 p 1

[Text] Last Saturday in Maputo, the Hotel-School "Andalucia" was officially inaugurated. Its principal mission is to train cadres for the hotel industry. The complex was created by the Mozambican Government, with the financial support of the Spanish Government, to develop the tourism sector in our country. Foreign Trade Minister Joaquim de Carvalho presided over the inauguration of the hotel unit, in a ceremony attended by Jacinto Veloso, minister of the presidency for economic affairs, and many members of the government, including ministers and secretaries of state. Also present at the official opening were Luiz Yanea Branuevo, secretary of state for international cooperation, in the Spanish Government, and Spanish diplomats accredited in Maputo.

This is the nation's first hotel unit with training functions and, according to sources connected with the tourism sector, its inauguration will make possible the uniform development of this branch of industry.

The Spanish Government participated in the project to rehabilitate this hotel, allocating \$1.4 million for the purpose. The Mozambican secretary of state for tourism estimated the total cost of the undertaking at \$2.7 million, equal to 160,500 contos.

Hotel's History

According to the account offered during the ceremony, the building in which the hotel school is operating today was built in 1946 and later served as the Hotel Aviz.

Considering the deteriorated state of the complex, which was abandoned by its owners, in 1983 the tourist sector undertook, with assistance from the Spanish Government, to restore the facilities and to introduce certain changes, enabling the unit to function as a training center, as well as to serve paying guests.

Based on an agreement signed in 1983 between the Mozambican and Spanish Governments for the restoration of the complex, it was possible a year later to put part of the hotel in operation to cover remodeling expenses, while the finishing touches were being put in other sections.

The hotel-school currently has 55 rooms, with 105 beds, and the capacity to board 60 students in each course. The course lasts for at least 1 year, and specializes in cuisine, bar tending, restaurant and reception.

Applicants for the various courses must have completed the ninth grade. Spokesmen for the Ministry of Tourism say this requirement is necessary if the sector is to respond properly to the nation's economic development demands.

Moreover, it is aimed at maximizing the profitability of training the Mozambican instructors who will later teach these courses. For this reason, the tourism sector of our country took on the responsibility of introducing a new dynamic, consistent with the country's present needs for qualified personnel, by creating this school.

On behalf of the Mozambican Government, Foreign Trade Minister Joaquim de Carvalho thanked Spain for participating in carrying out the project and he noted with pleasure that this is the first undertaking in which Mozambique and Spain have engaged side by side.

Joaquim de Carvalho declared that among the principal actions to effect at this time in expanding the sector [are] cadre training and the creation of professional careers in the hotel industry.

According to information we obtained at the hotel-school, up to now the country's hotel sector has been dominated by individuals who rely only on their professional experience and who entered the field without meeting any academic requirements.

The foreign trade minister expressed a desire to convert the hotel-school into a model for the nation's hotel industry, a clear allusion to the need to train personnel who can ensure the functioning of the country's other hotel units.

The foreign trade minister made it clear that, as the preeminent teaching institution, the selection of candidates to the hotel school would be rigorous and the courses would be exacting.

Justifying the need to create professional standards and careers, the government official said that, by establishing these mechanisms, the training could be effective and this would permit the development of the tourism sector in the country.

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REPORTERS VISIT MARRACUENE COOPERATIVE; STUDY ACHIEVEMENTS

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 27 Jan 86 p 1

[Article by Orlando Bahule]

[Text] Several days ago, at the invitation of the administrator of the Marracuene District, we visited the 106-hectare "People's Cooperative," which is worked by 98 cooperative members (all women except for one man--the chairman of the collective), to find out on the spot how diligent those peasants are in carrying out activities for rural socialization in that district. The People's Cooperative had the highest output in the district last year (1.5 million meticals worth of onions) and also had the largest bank account (1.5 million contos).

"If we had a tractor--just one--we could cultivate the 106 hectares, and then production would be incalculable and diversified," complained Alice Macanana, head of production, just after our arrival at the extensive area in the Incomati Valley.

The fact is that the lack of a tractor compromised production plans last year. No rice, corn, or other cereals were grown.

This year, only 90 hectares will be used to grow rice (36 hectares), corn (20), peanuts (6), butter beans, and other vegetables such as tomatoes, onions, cabbage, carrots, and lettuce. On instructions from the governor of Maputo, the cooperative will also grow the regional hot pepper commonly known as "sacana" in order to earn foreign exchange. Corn was introduced last year in accordance with a suggestion by the deputy minister of agriculture. The growing of banana trees will also be intensified on 10 hectares.

Promising Development

Last year, according to Dilon Ndjinji, the People's Cooperative acquired two motor pumps, which arrived after the farming season was over, with all the related equipment. The total value was 1,500 contos.

During his visit last year, the deputy minister of agriculture promised to speed up the process for acquiring a tractor before this year is over.

The People's Cooperative is also going to benefit from 19 million meticals in financing intended for the General Union's five cooperatives. The money will be used to purchase farm equipment (tractors, motor pumps, and other equipment). It will also benefit from the project by the Marracuene Agricultural Enterprise (state farm) to provide support in the form of fuel, a truck, five motor pumps, and two tractors. That enterprise has made an agronomist and a basic technician available to the General Union. They will provide the cooperatives with daily assistance.

Two months ago, the cooperative received a yoke of oxen and a "tropicultor" for its field work. In addition to its yoke of oxen, it also has work done by the General Union's two tractors. But that equipment does not meet the association's needs because the tractors are used in rotation by six cooperatives (4 days at each cooperative). In case of a breakdown--a frequent occurrence--the tractors do not operate in time to get crops out.

Since last year the cooperative has been using irrigation channels dug by a national enterprise. One of the motor pumps was also set up last year, but not during the farming season. As a result, the vegetable crop was almost nil for lack of irrigation. The biggest motor pump, with a capacity of 150 cubic meters per hour, will soon be set up next to the land set aside for growing rice.

Members of Cooperative Satisfied

Although not yet receiving any wages because the plans for improving the cooperative are taking precedence--the primary need is for a tractor--the members of the cooperative say they are satisfied with the return on their work. Before being marketed, the produce is divided up among the members, and in addition, each member of the cooperative has a plot somewhere on the 106 hectares for her individual activities.

As an incentive, the deputy minister of agriculture has supplied each member with 10 sheets of zinc. He has also provided them with sheets for making buckets, watering cans, and pails for carrying water.

The peasant women also have waterproof boots and rain capes given to them by the Marracuene Agricultural Enterprise. Plans call for establishing a day nursery this year. The health structures have already been approached for that purpose. The Marracuene District Directorate of Home Trade has promised to begin marketing industrial products to those peasant women. The plan also includes two other cooperatives: Eduardo Mondlane and 7 April.

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CSO: 3442/126

MARRACUENE CASHEW MARKETING: BEST RESULTS IN 5 YEARS

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 25 Jan 86 p 8

[Text] The cashew marketing campaign in the Marracuene District of Maputo is chalking up one of its best results for the past 5 years. Involved in that activity, which began in December, are the main traders located in the district's administrative center or the various localities. As of yesterday, the town warehouse alone--which is operated by the Jaime Inacio Vassalo enterprise and distributes barter goods to the storekeepers--had collected 40 tons of that strategic product, according to Armindo Mandlate, who runs the warehouse. That quantity was shipped to the capital on Thursday.

The marketing campaign, which began on 12 December, consists of exchanging loincloth, cloth, essential items, and other goods for the cashews harvested by the peasants. The latter must pay for the items they want by turning in cashew nuts worth 50 percent of the item's value and paying the rest in cash.

Armindo Mandlate said that more loincloth was needed for barter, since that is the item most in demand among peasants. He added that the structures concerned should do their best to add soap to the items offered for barter.

He commented: "Never in the past few years has such a large quantity been received all over the district! And note that I am speaking only about this warehouse." He added that the warehouse expects to market as much as 100 tons of cashew nuts, a figure that does not include marketing by traders.

This year is regarded as being the best organized from the standpoint of marketing as well as the year that will bring the most earnings. In fact, the town's two warehouses are filled with sacks of cashew nuts. Peasants are parading through the streets with sacks and pails on their heads, in wheelbarrows, and on tractors, some on their way to the warehouse and others headed for the stores. The lines are long, but they disappear after a few hours, since two or more persons are employed in weighing the cashews as well as at the store counter where the peasant obtains the product he wants.

Considering that the enemy threatens the inhabitants in the cashew-growing zones, all expectations have been surpassed. Two months ago, according to Armindo Mandlate, there was a threat to a store in one of the localities that

had not only barter goods but many sacks of cashew nuts. To make its marketing secure, the Jaime Inacio Vassalo enterprise engages in direct marketing. In other words, the peasant exchanges his cashews at the warehouse itself--something that did not happen in previous years, when the exchange procedure was the exclusive activity of storekeepers.

The enterprise in question takes charge of collecting cashews from the stores and transporting them directly to the processing plants in the city. In coordination with the State Secretariat for Cashew Nuts, the same enterprise acquires products to be used in the barter process. Some of those products are distributed by the principal storekeepers in the district.

The collection of cashew nuts in the stores and their shipment to the plants began on Wednesday, according to Armindo Mandlate.

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MAPUTO'S FIRST CASHEW, GRAIN MARKETING A SUCCESS

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 4 Feb 86 p 1

[Text] The first experiment with marketing grains and cashew nuts in Maputo Province is already producing positive results, according to Felix Zandamela, director of the Maputo Province Distribution Directorate (DIPROM). Zandamela added that 20 tons of cashew nuts have been purchased to date in Manhica and Magude districts. Regarding grains, 80 tons of corn, 20 tons of rice and an equal amount of rice have been acquired. The first steps in this process were taken in the 1984/1985 campaign and the results obtained indicated the need for a specific program with support from other agencies.

This observation led the DIPROM director to coordinate efforts with his branch offices in the two districts to initiate a marketing program, albeit on an experimental basis.

When the pilot program was successful, DIPROM asked the Domestic Trade Ministry and the Secretariat of State for Cashews to make some merchandise available [for barter] in the marketing campaign.

As a result, considerable amounts of merchandise initially destined for Gaza and Inhambane provinces were placed at the disposal of the two districts, which contributed to the success of the program. This was not surprising, inasmuch as the merchandise provided consisted of items which the population needed.

"DIPROM is not set up for this type of activity, but since there were production surpluses and the producers were obliged to travel great distances to sell their surplus in Gaza Province, it was necessary to find a way to solve the problem. So our first program was almost improvised—an improvisation that worked," director Felix Zandamela explained.

The first experiments involved the purchase of corn, beans, rice and cashew nuts. For the current campaign, DIPROM also plans to purchase peanuts in Manhica District.

300 Tons

Our reporter learned that, for this campaign, DIPROM is working to purchase 300 tons of cashew nuts.

"Since we have purchased 200 tons up to now, the indications are positive and we believe we can reach our defined goal," our source added.

The director told us that, based on the experience already acquired, the company is going to design a specific program to conduct the campaign.

At the Manhica District level, 36 consumer and marketing cooperatives are involved, and they have been supplied with merchandise of interest to the population.

Also with regard to the preparation of a specific marketing program for the above-mentioned products, DIPROM is awaiting the arrival of more merchandise. There are also plans to extend the program to Boane and Marracuene districts, since they also have products to market, particularly corn.

"Our main problem at this moment is transportation to ship the cashew nuts that have been purchased to the plants in Maputo," our interviewee added.

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FO-4 PROJECT TO USE EUCALYPTUS IN REFORESTATION CAMPAIGN

Beira DIARIO DE MOZAMBIQUE in Portuguese 21 Jan 86 p 4

[Article by Manuel Cumbe]

[Text] On the 4th of this month, the FO-4 Project in Sofala began planting eucalyptus trees in a 600-hectare area as part of its 1985-1986 campaign. The planting will continue until this coming March.

According to Rogerio Bras, Jr., director of that agency of the Ministry of Agriculture, 666,600 eucalyptus trees are to be planted by the end of the campaign as part of the reforestation program.

Our reporters, who were at Mile 8 in the Dondo District last Saturday, found that the planting is being done not only there but also in Nhangau and Inhamizua in the city of Beira.

About 700 workers are engaged in the planting, which, because of the lack of suitable machinery, is being done manually. According to the director of the FO-4 Project, the work is proceeding without any technical problems, since the recent rains left the soil suitably moist.

But the workers are struggling with the lack of protective equipment, an example being boots, the lack of which has caused a few injuries.

In comparison with the previous campaign, the current one is not experiencing any major problems in obtaining fuel to transport and support the workers, since the quota of diesel oil has been normalized.

Parallel with the planting of eucalyptus, FO-4 is producing firewood and charcoal as the old trees are chopped down.

Charcoal production is limited at the moment because of the lack of manpower. Director Rogerio Bras, Jr. said: "We had to assign many workers to the planting of eucalyptus. Among the younger workers, some were called away to defend the fatherland and others quit."

Other Activities

To improve the diet of its workers, that agency of the Ministry of Agriculture has started raising kid goats and has made an area available for agricultural production.

Duck breeding will also be introduced. Beekeeping is another activity that will be developed by FO-4, which is currently making the necessary arrangements.

Our source also informed us that hot pepper seed is being prepared for planting later in Nhangau.

A more detailed report on FO-4's activities in Sofala Province will be provided for our readers in upcoming editions.

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CSO: 3442/127

BRIEFS

FORMER PROVINCIAL DIRECTOR IMPRISONED--Manuel Uathe, former provincial director of home trade in Sofala, was sentenced to 7 years of major imprisonment yesterday by the Provincial People's Court in Sofala on charges of bribery, abuse of power, and material corruption in the exercise of his duties. The same trial resulted in the sentencing of five businessmen--Uathe's codefendants--to 30 months each for complicity. During the trial, which was held last December, Manuel Uathe was accused by the Attorney General's Office of having contracted debts of 3 million meticals to the five businessmen with the promise that he would increase their product quotas as a way of paying off those debts. The purpose of the money was to buy a house somewhere in Matola in the city of Maputo. The five codefendants--Salvador Manuel Filipe, Armindo Fragoso, Mussa Kara, Kassen Ismail, and Fernando Joaquim--are all businessmen in Sofala Province. Each was sentenced to 30 months in prison and ordered to pay 500 meticals to the court-appointed lawyer on the grounds that they were Manuel Uathe's accomplices. The former provincial director of home trade was also ordered to pay a year's fine at the rate of 60 meticals per day. The Uathe case, as it was called in local social circles, stirred public opinion in the city of Beira, whose residents kept the courtroom filled while the trial was in progress. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 25 Jan 86 p 3] 11798

CSO: 3442/127

SAO TOME AND PRINCIPE

BRIEFS

PORTUGAL BACKS LOAN--The Portuguese Council of Ministers has authorized the government to guarantee a loan up to \$11 million, to be made available by a banking syndicate to the National Bank of Sao Tome e Principe. The news was published Friday in DIARIO DA REPUBLICA. The purpose of the loan is to reschedule the bank's debts and bring overdue interest payments up to date. The debts result from loans of \$2 million and \$3 million contracted with bank syndicates to pay for document transmissions, and loans of \$3 million and \$2.16 million to finance the expansion of the Sao Tome airport. The syndicate is composed of Banco Borges e Irmao, Banco Espirito Santo e Comercial de Lisboa, Banco de Fomento Nacional, Banco Fonsecas e Burnay, Banco Nacional Ultramarino, Banco Pinto e Sotto Mayor, Banco Portugues do Atlantico, Banco Fota [illegible] e Acores, Credito Predial Portugues, and Uniao de Bancos Portuguese. [Text] [Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 15 Jan 86 p 5]
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CSO: 3442/129

RENEWED INTEREST IN MUSLIM FUNDAMENTALISM EXAMINED

Recent Book Excerpted

Dakar AFRICA in French Jan 85 pp 21-25

[Text] The Muslim "question" is more than ever a pressing one. Moriba Magascouba's latest book "Islam in Senegal: Tomorrow the Mullahs?" renews the debate. The following are significant excerpts from this book which is already regarded as a standard reference work.

"Islam is in ferment, Islam disturbs, Islam today arouses fear. (Footnote 1) (H. Boulares, "Islam, Fear, and Hope," edited by J-C Lattes, Paris, 1983). Since it erupted into the international political arena in January 1979, in the uproar following the fall of a kingdom (that of the shah as it happened), Islam has remained at center stage. Analysts and other scholars of Islam, who at the time lacked material for deciphering what appeared as a disturbing irrational element which had to be fenced in, were consequently able to analyze at their leisure and in depth a phenomenon whose spectacular displays blew to smithereens many accepted ideas stemming from both scorn and misunderstanding.

For Senegalese Islam, solidly represented by the brotherhoods, the arrival of the mahdi, "the prophet of the last days who at the end time will satiate the world with justice as it has been with iniquities," is admittedly not yet on the immediate agenda, even though it is a part of popular imagery from childhood to the tomb. But for millions of Senegalese for whom "being Senegalese and being Muslim" are one and the same thing, thus confirming the reality of what may appear as a relevant, even a decisive, characteristic of the psychosocial reality of the Senegalese woman and man, the cry of "Allah Akbar," that caused millions of men and women to rise up in Iran, that traverses the entire history of Islam and has "given hope and the courage to face oppression and persecution since the first struggles of the prophet, will undoubtedly have found some echo among peoples who for several years have been in the thralls of inextricable economic difficulties. It is generally admitted today that Senegal is experiencing a multifaceted crisis whose gravity no one thinks of denying any longer.

It is first of all an economic crisis. At the end of 1983, Senegal's total foreign public debt was close to 800 billion CFA fr, and the most optimistic forecasts at the time set service on the debt for 1985 at nearly 70 billion

despite the rescheduling worked out with the creditors! Budgetary forecasts for the same year noted a deficit of nearly 100 billion out of a total of 302 billion. With a balance of payments with a huge deficit and a balance of trade that has virtually never been in the black since independence, one can say that the state of the Senegalese public finances is such that the country is permanently threatened with bankruptcy from which only the special financial assistance provided by France and some friendly countries save it.

On the social level, the austerity policy for recovery instituted in 1981 by President Diouf and his team has resulted in a clear drop in the buying power of Senegalese faced with galloping inflation and growing unemployment at the same time. One turn of the screw has followed another, and consumers have known practically no respite, with basic foodstuffs (rice, oil, sugar) rising in price several times. "Always more," seems to be the theme of the International Monetary Fund, which has imposed these hikes on Senegal in waves.

The failure of Senegalese schooling is just as serious; only approximately one third of school-age children actually go to school, less than 1 child out of 100 reaches baccalaureat level, and as for the university, it has become an "unemployment factory" (for 1984 those with university degrees who were unable to find a job officially numbered 820). The direct consequence of these rejections and waste is that tens of thousands of young people are handed over to the sort of schooling one gets on the street, which produces all kinds of delinquents and fringe groups.

An economic crisis, a social crisis, and also a political crisis. The honeymoon period which followed upon the accession to office of President Abdou Diouf was of short duration. Very quickly the old political battles started again, and the opposition, briefly taken off balance, was soon back on the attack, launching a real verbal guerilla war which benefited from the extraordinary growth of a very diversified press with the appearance of politically oriented Islamic journals for the first time since the suppression of ALLAH AKBAR in 1978 (Footnote 6) (This monthly journal created by the "ayatullah" of Kaolack was banned after publication of its first issue).

As regards the opposition, which now numbers 15 parties--the most recent being the Senegalese Democratic Union (UDS), the party of the former trade unionist and PDS [Senegalese Democratic Party] representative, Mamadou Fall, called "Puritan"; it seems that that does not apply to his political mores, for the man, who has belonged to an indeterminate number of political and trade union groups, is apparently characterized by that great political "mobility" which some label "opportunism"--not everything is working out for the best.

Incapable of agreeing on a joint political platform, chiefly because of the rivalries between the Marxist parties who spend most of their time shooting themselves in the foot, the Senegalese opposition overall offers no credible alternative. Many of its leaders still suffer from a real confinement complex born of the long period of clandestinity which impels them, in almost systematic fashion, to say "nyct" on any topic of common interest where they could not take precedence (the Senegalese opposition is the very image of that Mexican army made up solely of generals fighting over who would lead).

Tired of the incessant politicking of the party in power, and of the ideological and political wrangling of the opposition groups, many Senegalese have lost interest in politics, and remain deaf to the numerous, insistent appeals of the politicians who, in the nature of the case, find themselves completely shunted off to the side.

But for all Senegalese Muslims in general, and the "fundamentalists" in particular, all the irregularities and deviations of Senegalese society today are the result of the loss of faith which alone qualifies African man. It is a constant in the psychosocial reality of the Muslim man and woman.

Although properly speaking there has never been any real campaign, crusade or jihad against alcoholism, prostitution, corruption, indecent dress, pornography, delinquency and homosexuality, a certain Islamic austerity (transmitted by the imams who together formed a national association at the beginning of 1984) has been widely and frequently expressed in the columns of Islamic journals such as *WAL FADJRI*, *ETUDES ISLAMQUES* of El Hadj Shaykh Toure, or *DJAMRA* which devoted a whole edition (Footnote 11) (*DJAMRA* No 5, March 1984) to "the black files of social degradation in Senegal."

But the moral crisis which Senegalese society is going through is first of all and above all the growing feeling in public opinion that there is no real social justice. The frustrating daily spectacle of nouveaux riches with fortunes "too rapidly accumulated to be honestly acquired," and who heedlessly indulge in ostentation, has not failed to aggravate and shock the broad masses of the population who see something indecent about it, something like "an insult to wretchedness," characteristic of the revolutionary advocates' verbal attacks.

In a general way, westernization is made guilty in many respects of all the ills experienced by Senegalese society, which clearly poses the problem of national identity which, as we have seen, is largely bound up with being Muslim. This rather singular aspect of the character of the Senegalese Muslim was very well perceived by an author such as Markovitz who recognized that "in large measure, religion in Senegal has fulfilled the role which nationalism has had elsewhere in Africa." (Footnote 13) (Markovitz, J. L. op. cit., p 75).

It is a multifaceted crisis, therefore, economic, social, political, moral, and even cultural at the same time, which has had as its primary consequence the vindication of Islam as a substitute culture, offering a better national ideology in place of all these "imported foreign ideologies" which have all failed. But for right now, it has above all promoted the goal of all those who are actively engaged in the propagation of Islam, "the greatest task, the first duty which is incumbent on the Muslim, both collectively and individually" according to El Hadj Shaykh Toure.

As we have already noted, religious leaders launched an appeal to all the political parties to seek solutions for the problems affecting the country. It was a message that public opinion was disturbed by the rising danger.

[boxed section p 22]

"Muslim religious fundamentalism, which at the moment is only an epiphenomenon, despite a few 'outbursts,' in the long term does not appear to constitute a threat for Senegalese institutions."

One has difficulty attributing these reassuring words to Moriba Magassouba, who has just completed a work with the rather alarming title "Islam in Senegal: Tomorrow the Mullahs?" (Karthala, Paris, 1985).

The fact is that although the Senegalese political scenery sometimes presents many topics for reflection for the intellectual--whether he is a researcher or major reporter, or both at the same time, as is the case with our author--no one is unaware either that the guidelines have been clearly marked, and that the country has been provided with the mechanism necessary to preserve its continuity, namely the democratic institutions which have made modern Senegal.

Moriba Magassouba's comments make his book one of the most significant landmarks in the debate which is agitating the Senegalese political world in that his contribution feeds and amplifies it.

Basing himself on current events exposed by the brutal outbreak of the Iranian revolution, Moriba Magassouba has made a point of recalling the origins of Islam in Senegal, showing along the way how it has overlapped with traditional values. After a thorough analysis of the political crisis precipitated by the failures of the economy, from Senghor to Abdou Diouf, Moriba Magassouba asks the question: is one not tempted sometimes, faced with the moral disaster inherent in the various social crises, to turn to God or to his saints, the mullahs?

Moriba Magassouba's work, despite its wealth, is meant only to be a contribution, though certainly an original one, to the reflection which tomorrow will give birth to a civilization whose universality will not consist only in its expansion, to paraphrase the words of Father Bimwenyi Kwesi. Of those values which, although they aim at hegemony, nevertheless remain particularist.

Islam is no more a panacea than the West is universal.

That is one of the courageous lessons of this book whose already obvious importance will only be fully revealed as Senegal develops. Moriba Magassouba, who is not unaware that journalism is history in the present, no doubt wanted to sow in order to illuminate the future. A reporter for about 10 years for several international magazines, including DEMAIN AFRIQUE, holder of a DEA in history and political science, the man whom his colleagues have called "Magass"--the press likes to work fast!--is the leading reporter who over the last few years has covered the hot spots in African current events for AFRICA.

Religious, Economic Aspects of Dahiras

Dakar AFRICA in French Jan 86 pp 23-25

[Article by Codou Bop: "The Dahiras: The Women's Opium?"]

[Text] The religious revival has found expression for women in the proliferation of prayer associations, the dahiras: a new opium?

The women's opium? Not so fast, for if the religious associations, which is what the dahiras are, were a drug, there would be a lot of addicts, because at the present time the atmosphere is very religious in Senegal.

Are women more affected by grace? It is possible, because for the most part, the dahiras are made up of women. Nevertheless, it must be recognized that men, especially young men, are today joining in large numbers.

Young people of less than 25 years of age, who go to school or university, are young laborers, unemployed or housewives.

Analyzing the reasons which induced her to join a dahira, Adama, a young Layene follower declared: "The dahira is something required by the times. Before, of course, it was the business of mothers, but today it is the business of all Muslims. I go to the dahira because it initiates me in religious knowledge, but what I like most of all is the atmosphere you find there. You can't express it in words, but when all the members sing the litanies in chorus, the clicking of fingers, and swinging of busts from left to right, one enters a sort of collective trance. The feeling of communion with something beyond us is very intense then, between the people who share in the same brotherhood and the same love for its Founder."

Other young people, filled with a thirst for the transcendent, explain their membership in a dahira as the satisfaction of a profound spiritual need. That is the way it is for Oumoul Khairy D., the former head of her school's student committee, who after embracing the austere Tidiane tariqua (way), is active in a Dakar University dahira. "At a certain time in her life, an individual feels the need to put some order in her life," she said. "Driven to confront the social, political, and religious order by the characteristic immaturity of adolescence, it is that need that impels us to enter a dahira. That is when one feels the need to set oneself goals that do not have a paltry human finality; in a word, God obsesses one. The dahira seems to be a suitable place where one can learn to know Him and His Prophet, together with the precepts of Islam and those of the Tidiane tariqua."

Expressing her opinion, the president of her dahira, a young student whose ideas would be applauded by an Iranian mullah, added: "That women enter a dahira is an excellent thing, because they are the greatest sinners in creation, Satan's choice vehicles, and as mothers, they must be trained so that in their turn they may train those who will compose the Muslim society of tomorrow."

A dahira is a religious association, which has a socioeconomic function at the same time. Gathering together followers in the same brotherhood, it can be established in a district, a high school, in student residences, in a village or city. Membership is voluntary, but the member must belong to the brotherhood with which the dahira is connected.

As everyone knows, there are four Muslim brotherhoods in Senegal: the Muride, Tidiane, Khadir, and Layene. The first two are the largest with regard both to numbers and wealth. The data on which this article is based are drawn from them.

Each brotherhood is characterized by a group of practises, precepts conceptualized under the term *tariqua* or way, which were elaborated by their founders at the beginning. For the Murides, these founders are Ahmadou Bamba, and for the Tidianes El Hadj Malick Sy.

Woman and religion! The conflict opposing the two has been vigorous since the revelation of the second: compare Adam's rib, the apple, and the banishment from earthly paradise, Surat IV of the Koran affirming the superiority of man, etc., etc.

Whereas women played a preponderant role in traditional Senegalese ritual based on the cult of family or clan ancestors, in monotheistic religion they are relegated to second place. Among Muslims, the woman must adopt the religion and brotherhood to which her husband belongs.

She always prays behind the men, and is not admitted in the mosques until an advanced age. Not to mention the odor of sulphur she gives off, because she is very often considered the tool of Satan.

Consequently, that society considers religious observance by women a secondary affair is not surprising. Many Senegalese Muslims declare that woman's entry to paradise depends first of all on her husband's degree of satisfaction with her. Though she should never miss a prayer or fast, and practises all the recommendations of the Koran, if her husband is not happy with her--the reasons why are of no importance--then goodbye to eternal bliss.

From this the Mandingues, one of Casamance's earliest and most thoroughly Islamized ethnic groups, have drawn the following expression: "To confiscate the key of paradise."

Imagine the anguish then, when an angry husband says to his wife: "I confiscate from you your key to paradise!" For as long as she fails to amend her ways, the sword of Damocles remains suspended over her head. To ask for forgiveness is often not enough, and she must appeal to her parents to come and intercede in her favor.

Membership in the dahiras in such a context could represent an attempt to promote the acceptance of women's religious practise. There are other reasons.

The first is that the entire country is engulfed in religion (see the article on Islam in Senegal); it is not surprising that women should feel particularly

affected.

They constitute the social group that is least educated, least involved in the work force, and the least urbanized. Since they have little part in the forces of modernization, they are the most traditional in outlook and least likely to offer any kind of opposition.

Regarded as an inferior group, and therefore vulnerable, their preoccupation is to conform to the attitudes and behavior which gains them social approval, or more exactly that of men.

But with what irony the latter sometimes regard their efforts: "The dahiras, they're an old ladies' affair!" and they love that sort of thing if one may judge by the number of them in the dahiras and the pace at which these are established.

The creation of a dahira takes place according to a ceremony that is peculiar to each brotherhood. "Among the Tidiane," Fatou Coumba L. explained, "the dahira must have its own marabout. But it is understood that we obey the Tidiane Tariqua and venerate El Hadj Abdou Aziz Sy, the leader of the Tidiane brotherhood, as our guide. One's own marabout is a sort of honorary president and he is chosen from among the grandsons of the brotherhoods' founder. Then the dahira acquires the services of a teacher who teaches the Koran to the members, then it goes to Tivaouane to ask Serigne Abdou Aziz to give it a name. These names are chosen from among those of the women who in the time of the prophet won renown because of their position close to Mohamed, for example Safia, Mouminat, Lansaroudini, Xayrawal Barakatou, etc.

From that time on, the dahira can begin its activities. These are of two types: religious, and socioeconomic.

From the religious point of view, the members of a dahira must in principle be initiated in the knowledge of the Koran and of their tariqua. This training is more strict among the Tidiane where the salvation of the follower depends on her own practise. It takes place for two hours each week and covers a 3 to 6 month period.

In addition, the dahiras must meet periodically. The most popular meeting takes place each week and is called a "tour," the same word as in French and with the same meaning. The tour is held on Thursday or Friday evening. It is a Muslim holy day. Between 9 pm and 12 pm, it brings together all the members of the dahira at one of their homes.

The teacher then gives an informal talk on Islam, the benefit of the dahiras, and on the nature of their brotherhood.

Then, the awaited moment, the followers sing litanies to the glory of the prophet Mohamed and the founder of their brotherhood. These litanies are called Xacida by the Murides, and Taysirs by the Tidiane. A sort of religious ecstasy then takes hold of the singers and they are caught up in a high "in perfect communion with their fellow believers, their shaykh, and their God" as young Adama said.

During the tour, the hostess offers tea, milk, biscuits, fritters, or ginger juice. In dahiras that tend to fundamentalism, these practises, considered forms of diversion from the various religious goals that unite them, are condemned.

The same people, however, because of the late hours at which the tours end, the trances induced by the recitation of the litanies, and the novel infatuation of women for the dahiras, do not hesitate to consider these meetings places of perdition.

Certainly, parents of both sexes, husbands, and fiancées rarely refuse to give their permission for such lofty goals. But from there to believing that the women benefit from them...

"To avoid problems, for each 10 house block we have appointed a sister known for her serious character who on the day after each tour visits the families to verify that each one got back home no more than a quarter of an hour after the end of the tour," said Fatou Coumba L. Apart from the tours, there are other monthly or quarterly meetings which bring together the dahiras of the same area or the same city. For all these meetings, followers must be dressed in long white garments.

Nevertheless, the paramount event in the life of a dahira is the ziarat or religious visit paid to the shaykh in Tivaouane or Touba, the holy cities and places of residence of the leaders of the Tidiane and Muride brotherhoods. ziaras can also be organized to visit the minor marabout belonging to each dahira who often lives in Dakar.

At the ziaras, the faithful go to pray at the tomb of the founder of their brotherhood and receive from the chief marabout advice and exhortations to remain good Muslims and faithful followers of the tariqua being observed.

In these circumstances, the socioeconomic dimension of the dahira reveals itself fully. As a matter of fact, at the ziaras the faithful are always urged to make their chief and minor marabouts more or less substantial financial gifts. Called adiya, these gifts are not at all obligatory as are the alms prescribed by the Koran.

But they have become so in fact, and it is unthinkable for the faithful to go to see their marabout without taking the adiya with them. The amount of the adiya is left up to the follower to determine. Thus, those marabouts who include among their followers leading businessmen or area politicians may receive from them adiyas totaling several million CFA francs.

Speaking of the Muride marabouts, Jean Copans, mentioned by Abdoulaye B. Diop in his book on Wolof society, stated: "All the marabout possessions, including his wives, comes from the adiya." As a matter of fact, in this brotherhood it may happen that a particularly motivated follower may offer his daughter "as adiya" to his marabout, and neither the latter nor the girl can refuse.

For the faithful, their marabout must have no other concerns than religious ones. Thus they are obliged to maintain him and his household by giving him

the adiya.

"Muslims have only one treasure, Allah and his prophet Mohamed. Who is able to pay the man who provides guidance and opens up the way to understanding the divine word, observance of which gives the key to paradise? The adiya which we give our serigne is insignificant compared with the knowledge he brings us. Furthermore, in his house there live young talibes [disciples], our sons or cousins perhaps, whom he is initiating in the way of God, and whom he must feed. He is also responsible for the upkeep of the mosques in the holy city, the purchase of mats etc. "The adiya must enable him to pay for all these expenses," exclaimed Fatou Counda L.

On this question of the financial relationships between marabouts and followers, the latter are particularly touchy. To insist too strongly on their contribution, poor as they often are, to the enrichment of the marabouts seems to them the height of impropriety. The only thing that matters to them is the spirituality of their serigne.

But how can one deny the economic aspects of these relations, discernable not only in the practise of the adiya, but also in that of the Wednesday fields of the daaras.

As a matter of fact, in rural areas, the marabouts benefit regularly from the performance of free labor from their farmer talibes. On the one hand, this involves the Wednesday field, a large piece of land chosen from the best land in the village, on which families come to work on Wednesday, and from which the produce is given to the marabout.

In the cities, some participate in these Wednesday fields by providing grain or agricultural equipment.

These Wednesday practises stem from a tradition operative in the urban and rural Koranic schools, which for the students means bringing to their teacher each Wednesday a small amount of money representing their contribution to school expenses: ink, broom, wood writing-tablets etc. As for the daaras, these are huge farms on which young disciples live who have come to receive religious training and to work in the marabout's fields. All work done on the daaras is free, and production belongs to the marabout.

In addition to these contributions made directly to the marabout, the dahiras have other financial obligations: a monthly fee for their treasury in addition to the membership costs which confer the right to a membership card and a badge bearing the likeness of the marabout.

The final distinctive activity of the dahiras is the organization of religious songs. Another trip for the women, and an occasion for showing off extraordinary outfits: boubous [long traditional garment] of damask fabric richly embroidered, jewelry, makeup etc.

For the religious song festivals, a special fee totaling between 5,000 and 15,000 CFA francs is set. The other dahiras of the area are invited, and they must support their hosts financially by sending envelopes containing from 25,000 to 50,000 CFA francs.

The religious song festivals are presided over by the minor marabout who is the dahir's honorary president, and they feature choirs of singers who glorify the prophet Mohamed and the founder of their brotherhood.

Are the dahiras the opium of the womenfolk? However that may be, they are not the only ones to find in religion occasions for letting off steam. There has been discussion of the trances induced by intoning psalms; furthermore, for many young people "the Friday tour" has replaced Saturday night fever. Evidently, it is faith that saves from hell! And what if it saves from weekend boredom as well?

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TENSIONS REMAIN IN 'POST SEPARATIST' CASAMANCE

Dakar WAL FADJRI in French 24 Jan 86 p 14

[Article: "Harm Is Dealt With Through More Harm"]

[Text] The verdict in the trial of the separatists was rendered last 4 January. It cannot be said that the occasion left everyone in Casamance indifferent, but the fact is that it has not given rise to any comment. Out of fear of being suspected of some implication in the events which brought about the trial, the population is observing strict silence. Thus Ziguinchor is preparing to enter the postseparatist era.

There has been a change which can be observed not only among people who want to forget, but also in the organization of the city. One may recall that one of the reasons which motivated the actions of the separatists was what they considered the excessive numbers of "Northerners." Thus the people of Casamance felt themselves relegated to a subordinate position in their own region, since the major responsibilities were entrusted to people who were not natives of the area.

In its attempt to exorcise the demon of separatism, the government is trying to reestablish a balance. But in view of the results which may be observed, the outcome has rather been turmoil. Not only are the "Northerners" becoming less conspicuous in positions of responsibility, but also religion seems to be entering into the selection criteria. According to information we gathered on location, Muslim leaders even protested in writing against the "destabilization" which they are thus observing.

Already, with the 1984 redrawing of the administrative district, it was feared that Ziguinchor would become a Diola area. Certainly, each region is entitled to its own specific requirements, but does not drawing the strings too tight encourage ideas of more or less long term isolation? However, it should be noted that the separatist ideal remains a marginal one in Ziguinchor. That is perhaps the main reason why it is not talked about much. Sometimes one finds the penalties imposed (see WAL FADJRI No 43) on the separatists too lenient for so utopian an ideal, and one which has resulted in such horrible deaths.

In Ziguinchor, therefore, if there is a cause which arouses feeling, it is certainly the anniversary of the death of Idrissa Sagna, a student killed by a policeman during a school strike in 1982. This year also, the secondary school

students respected the 11 January day of mourning and the CES [secondary education colleges] and Djignabo high school remained deserted.

This popular mobilization which involved not only students but also the people of Ziguinchor thus cannot be restricted simply to the isolated actions of the separatists. Moreover, the capital of the southwest still suffers as a result of the blood which El Hadj Kounta tragically shed. The latter had bad luck to the very end. As a matter of fact, to the useful (human sacrifice) they wanted to add the sensational (to strike the imagination). Thus the sacrifice had to be a white, preferably American, we were told. An international audience was thus practically guaranteed. Unfortunately for Kounta, Americans made themselves scarce that day and kept out of the way, and white man for white man, he was attacked, the Moor with a "fair" complexion [as published].

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TWO LEBOU CANDIDATES DIVIDE COMMUNITY

Dakar WAL FADJRI in French 24 Jan 86 pp 3-6

[Article by Youssoupha Ndiaye: "The Lebou Divided: Two 'Grand Serignes' for Dakar"]

[Text] Who will succeed the late Momar Mareme Diop as Grand Serigne [Muslim religious leader] of Dakar? El Hadj Bassirou Diagne or El Hadj Mame Youssou Diop? Both are proclaiming themselves president of the Lebou Republic whereas the position was not established for two incumbents. While waiting for the state to decide, there is much division in the community.

If there is one question which at the moment is shaking the foundations of the Lebou community in Dakar and its suburbs and threatens its unity, it is certainly that of the succession of the deceased Serigne Ndakarou, the late El Hadj Momar Mareme Diop. It is a difficult succession because of the passions it has aroused, and it is especially a sensitive succession. Especially since two members of this very old organized community are both proclaiming themselves Grand Serigne of Dakar. It is also sensitive because neither man lacks arguments for his claim to legitimacy. For example, on the one hand El Hadj Bassirou Diagne speaks of competence, and moral and intellectual integrity, while on the other, El Hadj Mame Youssou Diop has recourse to centuries old rules which have always governed the election of the temporal head of the community. Let us consider their respective arguments.

For Bassirou Diagne, the essential criteria for being Serigne Ndakarou are being Lebou, being competent and having the stature and charisma to take on the task. "The position is not hereditary," he said, "in other words, it is no 'nombo tank' [as published]. History provides us with proof of this in that two men have been appointed Serigne Ndakarou without for all that being Diops." The men in question are Matar Sylla who succeeded the community's second Grand Serigne in 1830, and Elimane Diol, his immediate successor.

Dignitary

As regards his "illegitimacy," to use the expression of his opponents, Bassirou counters with the confirmation given his candidacy by five of the seven leading dignitaries of the Lebou community. When asked "Have you been elected by the population of the Lebou Republic?" he replies, "There have never been

elections of that kind for the position of Grand Serigne. There cannot be any because election procedures have not been codified. The only existing rule is that it is the prerogative of the leading dignitaries to appoint the Dakar Grand Serigne, out of regard for their age and their wisdom. Certainly, they vote themselves, but their decision always outweighs any other consideration. And they are the ones who elected me with a majority of five votes. Some dispute my legitimacy but one must realize that whenever someone is defeated, there is always a reaction."

However, this is not enough to explain all the wrangling which is tearing apart many Lebou families, opposing brother to brother, father to children, if not husbands and wives. These disagreements that are surfacing in this way are not in themselves anything new as far as the election of the Dakar Grand Serigne is concerned, Bassirou Diagne explained. He remarked that since things have become politicized, the state often intervenes to settle this kind of dispute. The politization of the office began from the time that there was compensation attaching to the position which makes the Grand Serigne an adviser on custom.

Adviser

As an example of a contested election, Bassirou Diagne cited that of the late Momar Mareme Diop who "was appointed Grand Serigne despite his defeat by Mamadou Diop Moussou, my older brother by the same mother. At that time, Senghor wanted a man close to him rather than an ex-activist of the PRA-Senegal [African Realignment Party] as my brother was. Momar Mareme Diop was then treasurer of the Yeumbeul branch of the socialist party. That was why he made the choice he did. But despite the fact, Cap-Vert at the time had two Serigne Ndakarou, a phenomenon which ceased when a consensus was arrived at, implicitly making Mamadou Diop Moussou the deputy to Momar Mareme with the rank of customary adviser. Upon the death of the latter, I was personally approached on two occasions to succeed him. Both times I said no."

Differences

Nevertheless, the present differences are so profound that they seem to have little in common with those which arose in 1970 concerning the election of Momar Mareme Diop. So what is the hitch? To find that out, one must first know who was a candidate and who crossed swords with Bassirou Diagne. The man concerned replied: "There were five of us who were candidates at the beginning, namely Libasse Diop, Ibrahima Diop Dado, Ibrahima Diop Mor Mareme, Mame Youssou Diop, Abdoulaye Diop de Yeumbeul and I. In such cases, each registers as a candidate with Ismaila Gueye "Ndey-i-Diambours" (president of the assembly of leading dignitaries) and "Grand Soumbar." Since they were unable to reach a consensus among themselves, the Ndiobenes (Editor's note: the candidates with the name of Diop) appealed to the arbitration of the "Ndeye Dji Reew" (who oversees the functioning of the institutions), and under his supervision they held elections to decide among themselves. I do not contest these elections because I do not feel they concern me, or bind me. I feel myself bound only by the elections which took place at the headquarters located at the home of Ismaila Gueye where I registered my candidacy, as is customarily done.

Another Serigne Ndakarou, El Hadj Mame Youssou Diop, and one has another point of view. First of all on the criteria for appointment. "Only the paternal descendants of Diali Ngone Mbengue (Ed. i.e., Dial Diop) may be candidates. Any candidacy outside this male line can be allowed only in exceptional cases. People often base themselves on these exceptions which number three, not two, in order to justify an attempt at usurpation. Well, it must especially not be forgotten that the two were nephews of Dial Diop and the last was his grandson. One should also remember that when these men came to power, Dial Diop's patrilineal descendants were too young to assume the responsibilities. Bassirou Diagne has no family ties with Dial Diop either on his father's or on his mother's side. And there are plenty of descendants of Dial Diop qualified to lead the community. Consequently, how can Bassirou Diagne claim the weighty responsibility which has devolved upon a well-defined line since the creation of the republic? That would create a dangerous precedent for the perpetuity of institutions which have ruled our community since 1795."

Authority

"After discussing the criteria, we come to the elections themselves. First of all, according to Mame Youssou Diop, it is important to observe that the "Ndey-i-Diambours," Ismaila Diop, exceeded his authority when he convened the dignitaries to his residence. Then, he wanted to pass round the "Diambours" meeting attendance sheet for a signature authorization and a motion of support in everything or for everything. The respect we owe him at 97 years of age does not prevent us from protesting such actions. As for the elections, there were four candidates, all of us Ndiobenes. Since there was no consensus after many meetings, we proceeded to vote. The Diambours were invited by the "Ndeye Dji Reew," Thierno Yoro Diagne, to make a choice. When the votes were counted, of the 36 Diambours who come from the 12 traditional villages (or Pinthe) of the community, 21 voted for me and 6 for my immediate follower Libasse Diop."

And what of Bassirou Diagne in all this? In view of his candidacy, was there a runoff election with him? "But he is not eligible for the position for the reasons I mentioned earlier. Therefore we cannot accept his candidacy, much less compete against him. I will state once again that he does not belong to Dial Diop's line. Certainly his mother is called Marieme Diop, but she is not a descendant of the Dial family. It is said that there were no elections. But let's be serious; in any society that is organized and structured as ours is, there has to be a vote to appoint officials. Among us, the people who vote are the Diambours who lead the community. Bassirou Diagne affirmed, moreover, that Maodo Sylla, Imam Ratib and "Cadi" of Dakar voted for him. But the person concerned not only declared to the Ndeye Dji Reew that he never signed the communique appointing Bassirou Diagne as Grand Serigne of Dakar, but he presided when I took oath. El Hadj Modou Paye Assane, another alleged signatory of the communique, denied having done so through his son. Thus, of the five who allegedly voted for Bassirou Diagne, two deny any participation in his election. Of the three who remain, one does not have the rank of dignitary."

Thus the problem presented by the succession of Momar Mareme Diop is a very complex one, which can only be solved by discovering who is the legitimate successor. It is a difficult problem to solve especially since the arbitrator, namely the state, is outside the field of action. It certainly has the

advantage of being able to be impartial and therefore to decide in all justice. On the other hand, it has the disadvantage of being inadequately apprised of the realities of the Lebou community and consequently being more liable to deception. The unity or division of a population that has always been guided by its constant concern for balance will depend on the solution decided upon by the state arbitrator.

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MINISTER DISCUSSES INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

Victoria NATION in French 27 Nov 85 p 3

[Minister for National Development Jacques Hodoul interviewed on industrial development; date and place not specified]

[Text] The industrial sector is scheduled to develop rapidly in the years to come thanks to the efforts of the government, undertaken as part of the 1985-1989 national development plan. Minister for National Development Jacques Hodoul, whose ministry is responsible for industrial promotion, answered our questions pertaining to the principal objectives of Seychelles industrial policy, foreign investments, technological transfer, cooperation among developing countries and price and quality problems.

[Question] Mr Minister, particular emphasis has been given to the industrial sector for some time now. What are the chief objectives of Seychelles industrial policy?

[Answer] Before answering your question let me remind you that the government has invested substantially in the social sector since the liberation. This is entirely normal, for all our actions are guided by our concern for social justice and the equitable distribution of the national wealth. But such a policy requires funds. Hence our desire to increase substantially the development of the productive sector, namely, agriculture, fishing, tourism and industrialization.

Our imports are very high. Most developing countries are confronted by this problem. It is therefore necessary to reduce them without depriving consumers of what they need. One of the objectives of our industrial policy is therefore to supply the domestic market with locally manufactured products of good quality at reasonable prices, gradually replacing imports.

Furthermore, hundred of young people with suitable technical training enter the job market every year. We must have the means of answering their request for humanly enriching jobs. Each factory that we set up creates productive jobs and contributes to related activities.

The optimum utilization of raw materials available in the Seychelles is another objective of our industrial policy. Thus for us industrialization is aimed first and foremost at meeting the needs of the Seychelles people.

[Question] What is the outlook for the export of products manufactured in the Seychelles?

[Answer] For the time being, we are concentrating our efforts on domestic production geared to the local market.

We are also looking into export possibilities, especially for products manufactured essentially from local raw materials.

Let us not forget that production costs are very high in the Seychelles (imported raw material prices and labor...). It will be difficult for us to hold our own against foreign competitors who have lower production prices due, in particular, to lower wages.

That is why it would be more interesting for us to explore markets in which we could be more competitive such as fish canning.

In this context, let me remind you that an important project is under study, in cooperation with a French partner.

[Question] Industrialization presumes financial investments and technical know-how. How does the Seychelles intend to meet these two requirements?

[Answer] The 1985-1989 national development plan calls for investments totaling 129.5 million rupees for the industrial sector. The government will be playing an important role in procuring the necessary funds. We are confident that we will be able to honor our commitments. I take this opportunity to emphasize once again that the success of our endeavor depends a lot on national effort, discipline and productivity.

To be sure, we do encourage foreign investments. Each individual project becomes the subject of frank and open discussions in order to decide the conditions under which financial groups or individuals could invest here. We are open to dialog, but we refuse to grant concessions when it comes to working conditions. Seychelles workers have rights which they won after a lengthy and difficult struggle. Such wage and working condition rights are not negotiable.

We are aware that we also need technical know-how in order to manufacture good quality products. We favor "joint ventures" with foreign technical partners. Here is an example. The Seychelles government became a partner of a foreign company, Mauvillac (from Mauritius), and of an already existing small company in order to launch Penlac, a paint manufacturing plant, the first products of which are already on the market.

We also benefit from the technical assistance of friendly (developed or developing) countries as well as of international organizations.

Let me remind you that one of our first large-scale industrial projects, food crops, benefited from Indian technical assistance.

The problem of technical know-how and technological transfers is of concern to all developing countries. Very often the so-called northern countries which have the technologies seem to have "difficulties" sharing them.

Third World countries need such technologies in order to acquire the means which will allow them to overcome their development lag. The acquisition of such indispensable technologies is very expensive, involving once again an unequal exchange. That is why we believe even more strongly in the need for a new world economic order, a fairer and more equitable one.

We also believe that international organizations have an important role to play in technological transfers. We also are counting on cooperation among developing countries. This type of cooperation will have to be encouraged even more in the case of the Seychelles, where industrialization is still in its infancy.

[Question] Regional cooperation has been discussed at length. The Indian Ocean Commission was created in 1982. To what extent is this cooperation apparent on an industrial level?

[Answer] We have always promoted a close and effective cooperation among the countries of our area, a cooperation which involves all the aspects of economic life. We are already working with Mauritian companies. We believe that there are many more possibilities for cooperation between the various islands of the southwestern section of the Indian Ocean and other coastal countries, such as India. We must work faster and submit specific regional projects. It will be necessary to ease trade, reinforce sea and air transport, establish a type of regional interdependence in which each country will have a role to play and in which national programs and orientations will be taken into account.

We therefore would like greater regional cooperation; we are already implementing this policy.

[Question] Two main criticisms have been voiced concerning local products: They are often sold at a higher price than imported ones, and they are not always of good quality. What is your opinion?

[Answer] I will answer with an example. Each jar of jam produced locally contributes to the creation of productive jobs, giving work to Seychelles men and women not only at the plant but also in the farms where the fruits are being cultivated.

In this context, an imported jar of jam does not contribute a great deal.

Furthermore, the local product enables us to save on foreign exchange and to strengthen our economic independence.

These advantages compensate for the difference--actually minimal--in sale prices.

To be sure, imported products are sometimes less expensive than the locally manufactured ones. However, if we closely analyze this difference in sale prices, we see some of the reasons for their lower prices. Firstly, wages are often 50 percent lower than in the Seychelles. There is also the aid that the government of some countries give exporters thanks to a system of export subsidies. These two factors explain some price differentials.

As to quality, we admit that local products are not always of impeccable quality. There are very good quality products. But there are also products the quality of which is less good.

[Question] Some people believe that if good quality products were manufactured, the consumers would be less reluctant, would drop their prejudices and accept to buy local products, even if they were somewhat more expensive than imported goods. What is your opinion?

[Answer] It is entirely normal that the Seychelles consumers demand good quality products. We cannot ask the population to buy products of lower quality.

We therefore insist very much on quality. We are also aware that prices should be stabilized at reasonable and accessible levels.

[Question] Do you have a special message for our readers?

[Answer] We have limited resources. Our desire to build a better and more just society and to improve constantly the quality of life of Seychelles men and women demand a particular effort from each of us, whatever our position. As President Rene said in his report to the recent SPPF [Seychellois People's Progressive Front] Congress: "We will be unable to advance rapidly if we do not work together, if each one of us does not participate in the building of a better society..."

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CSO: 3419/170

BRIEFS

AGRICULTURE MINISTER TOURS LOWER SHABELLE--Mogadishu, Feb 8 (SONNA)--The Minister of Agriculture, Jaalle Bileh Rafleh Gouled, currently on visit Lower Shabelle Region, has inspected this morning the water reservoir project at Janale-Bulo Mareerto orange plantation project at Janale and agricultural extension centre at Janale all of them in Marka district. Jaalle Bileh Rafleh also laid down yesterday the foundation stone for a new police station in Kurtunwarey district, consisting of 10 rooms and costing one million Somali Shillings. Meanwhile, Jaalle Rafleh laid the foundation for a 6 Km-long canal which would irrigate 2,000 hectare agricultural land at Bula-Mareerte village and its surrounding agricultural areas. Speaking to the officials he met at these places, Jaalle Bileh urged them to speed up their work in order to finish quickly the construction of the police station and the canal. [Text] [Mogadishu SONNA in English 9 Feb 86 p 5] /9317

NAVAL FORCE CEREMONY--Mogadishu, Feb 10 (SONNA)--The First Vice-President and Defence Minister Lieut General Mohamed Ali Samatar, last night attended a ceremony marking the 21st anniversary of the foundation of the Somali Navy, which was held at its headquarters. Present at the occasion were the Minister of Marine Transport and Ports, Jaalle Mohamud Jelleh Yusuf, the Information Minister Jaalle Mohamed Omar Jess, the chairman of the Party Bureau of Scientific Research and Orientation, Jaalle Yusuf Ibrahim Ali Aburas, Assistant Ministers, commanders of the various section of the Armed Forces, Foreign military attache's senior military officers and other dignitaries. Gen Samatar highlighted that the motive behind the creation of this vital Force were to meet the national urgent need to defend and protect the long Somali coast. He added that the Somali Government provided the force with all necessary advanced military equipments and know-how to carry out its task. Furthermore, Gen Samatar stressed that the Force, in addition to its sacrosanct commitment to the defence of the land, had contributed to the proper exploitation of the immense sea resources through close cooperation with various Government Departments engaged in the exploration of the vast untapped marine potentials. Earlier, the commander of the Somali Naval Force, Admiral Mohamed Omar Osman, outlined the long patriotic history and the tremendous achievements of the Force, both in the military and economic fields. [Text] [Mogadishu SONNA in English 11 Feb 86 p 2] /9317

WOMEN'S DELEGATION BACK FROM IRAQ--Mogadishu, Feb 9 (SONNA)--A delegation led by the Chairperson of the Somali Democratic Women's Organization, Jaalle Murayo Gharad Ahmed, returned here today after attending the 10th Congress of the Arab League Women's Organization held in Baghdad, Iraq. Briefing the SONNA man at the airport, the chairperson said the topics discussed at the meeting included the development of the Arab women in the economic, political and social fields, the achievements in the past ten years and also realization of the women's goals in the year 2000. Jaalle Murayo added that reports on the activities of the Arab women's organizations and ways of enhancing relations and cooperation between them were given during the congress. [Text] [Mogadishu SONNA in English 10 Feb 86 p 4] /9317

CHINESE GIFT OF MAIZE--Mogadishu, 8 Feb (SONNA)--The Minister of Finance, Jaalle Mohamed Sheikh Osman, received today in his office documents of a gift of 3000 tonnes of maize from the People's Republic of China ambassador to Somalia, Mr Shi Chengxun. In a word of gratitude, the Minister thanked the ambassador for this valuable donation which the government of China extended to Somalia. The Minister and the ambassador discussed the bilateral relations and cooperation between the two friendly countries. Present on the occasion were the Acting Permanent Secretary of Finance Ministry, Jaalle Mohamoud Mohamed Noo, Administration Director of the Ministry, Jaalle Hassan Abdi Shiddo and the Commercial Attache of the Chinese Embassy to Somalia, Mr Jiang Zhenxia. [Text] [Mogadishu SONNA in English 9 Feb 86 p 4] /9317

CSO: 3400/1178

AALCC CONGRESS ENDS

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 10 Feb 86 p 1

[Text] The week-long Asian-African Legal Consultative Committee (AALCC) annual congress ended in Arusha on Saturday with a call to member governments, which are signatories to the Convention on the Law of the Sea, to ratify the convention for its early implementation, Shihata reported.

In its final recommendations, the AALCC congress, noting that this year has been declared International Year of Peace, further appealed to all other states which have not done so to consider ratifying or acceding to the convention at the earliest possible date.

The congress further asked the AALCC Secretariat to prepare a model national legislation that will serve as a guide for member states to facilitate the process of ratification and implementation of the Law of the Sea Convention.

On the delimitation of the exclusive economic zone and the continental shelf, AALCC recommended that its secretariat should monitor its development by examining appropriate provisions of international law, state practice and judicial decisions in each case.

On the right of access of landlocked states, the AALCC Secretariat was asked to examine bilateral, sub-regional or regional agreements concerning the exercise of freedom of transit in the region.

The congress, which was attended by 31 member countries from Africa and Asia, also asked the Secretariat to formulate guidelines for coastal and landlocked states for bilateral, sub-regional or regional arrangements on the determination of allowance, catch.

Member land-locked states were also allowed to enter into negotiations with neighbouring coastal states for participation in the exploitation of the living resources of the exclusive economic zones of coastal states as stipulated in the UN Convention on the Law of the Sea.

On the refugee problem, AALCS called for continued observance of the principle of burden-sharing since the refugee phenomenon continues to be a matter of global concern.

The committee said, however, that the principle needs to be applied progressively to facilitate the process of durable solutions for refugees in countries outside the region.

It also pointed out that the refugee burden-sharing should apply to all aspects of refugee situation, including the development and strengthening of the standards of treatment, support, assistance and provision of durable solution to the refugee problem.

"International solidarity and cooperation in burden-sharing should be manifested whenever necessary through effective concrete measures in support of states requiring assistance either financial, material in resettlement opportunities," the meeting said.

On the draft code of offences against peace and security of mankind, AALCC member states agreed to recommend to their respective governments to appeal to the international community to take appropriate action on incidents like the Israeli hijacking of a Libyan civilian aircraft.

They said their governments should take action on such incidents and stressed the observance and strict adherence to international law and order.

On the two regional centres of arbitration in Kuala Lumpur and Cairo, delegates concurred in that the centres should still operate under the auspices of AALCC.

Delegates noted that the centres were still in their early stage and would not be self-sustaining in the near future and that giving them an independent status would pronounce their collapse.

The 26th session of the AALCC will be held in Bangkok, Thailand, during which time an African is tipped to be elected the next Secretary-General to resolve the Arusha impasse on the issue.

Meanwhile, the congress has been described as "an important landmark in the growth and development of AALCC, particularly from the point of view of creating wider interest in the committee's activities in the African continent."

Closing the congress on Sunday night, AALCC President Damian Lubuva said with the Bandung-Kathmandu spirit, the Arusha session had enhanced membership and expanded AALCC area of activity.

Ndudu Lubuva, who is the Minister for Justice and Attorney-General, said in today's world which is saddled with both economic, political and social unrest, AALCC still had an immense role to play.

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CSO: 3400/1188

NYERERE APPEALS FOR UNITY AMONG ZANZIBARIS

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 12 Feb 86 p 1

[Article by Abdallah Yakuti]

[Test] Party Chairman Mwalimu Nyerere has appealed for unity among Zanzibaris, stressing that the Isles' people, irrespective of their pre-revolution political connections, are basically one.

Mwalimu said following the successful Isles' Presidential and General Elections last year, Zanzibaris should bury minor differences and close ranks.

Mwalimu, who was responding to a question by one Gamba CCM Branch member yesterday, said now that the election dust had settled, it was time to consolidate unity.

The Party member had asked the Chairman what disciplinary action had been taken by the Party against some members of the Party National Executive Committee (NEC) from Zanzibar, who reportedly engaged in divisive agitation before and after the October elections.

Mwalimu told the meeting held at Kikwajuni Branch that it was true two groups of the so-called liberators and frontliners engaged in covert and overt actions to disrupt the October elections on the basis of leaked reports on the NEC Central Committee recommendation for the Isles Presidential candidate.

Explaining that CCM monitored these developments, Mwalimu said NEC was forced to mount an emergency campaign in the Isles to correct the misleading propaganda spread by the groups.

But he said the tug-of-war between the two camps persisted beyond the elections with each side expressing dissatisfaction over the results.

Mwalimu explained that this matter was brought before NEC in Dodoma last December where it was held that the groups whose members he did not name, attempted to disrupt the Isles Presidential polls.

He said in their disruptive propaganda, the groups raised such non issues as pre-revolution alliances of the Presidential candidates and their origin.

Mwalimu told the CCM members that the NEC strongly warned the culprits and directed them to cooperate with fellow Zanzibaris to promote peace and unity on the Isles.

He said following the successful democratic elections the Islanders should now re-group to rehabilitate the economy.

Responding to another question, the Party Chairman said CCM would work out a welfare scheme for retired Party leaders with clean records.

At another question-and-answer session at Donge in Zanzibar North 'B' District, Mwalimu decried oppressive party leaders, especially in the villages.

He warned that CCM would crack down on such elements because Tanzanians struggled for independence to build a society of equality and respect for all.

He was reacting to complaints by a Donge Party Branch member that some CCM leaders in villages paraded themselves like 'kings' and 'queens.'

Earlier, Mwalimu presented CCM cards to 210 new Party members in Zanzibar North 'A' District at the Mkwanjuni branch, where he was also handed 60,000/- for the Party Headquarters building in Dodoma.

At Donge, he received another 20,000/- for the Party headquarters and presented cards to 100 Party members. Later in the afternoon, Mwalimu met with the Regional Political Committee at Mahonda, where he laid the foundation stone for the region's CCM office, costing 16m/-.

Meanwhile, Mwalimu starts a one-week tour of Dodoma Region from February 20 to inspect Party work and talk to CCM members, Shihata reported.

A programme released in Dodoma yesterday by the Regional Party Office said Mwalimu, who will visit Dodoma Urban, Kondo, Mpwapwa and Dodoma Rural districts, would receive reports of Party activities and have discussions with members of the district Party political committees.

He would also receive reports of various branches, issue CCM cards to new members and inaugurate new branch offices, the programme said.

It said Mwalimu would wind up his tour by having discussions with the members of the Political Committee of the Regional Executive Committee and address regional leaders at Mazengo Secondary School.

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CSO: 3400/1188

DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER TELLS JKT TO FEED ARMY

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 13 Feb 86 p 5

[Text] The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Defence and National Service, Ndugu Salim Ahmed Salim, has called on the National Service (JKT) to revolutionise its farming to meet the Armed Forces food needs and give the surplus to the nation.

Ndugu Salim made the call when he opened the 14th meeting of JKT commanders at Msange National Service Camp near Tabora yesterday.

He said because Tanzania had plenty of arable land, what was required was proper operational plans, the commanders' commitment to modern farming and increased productivity per hectare. At the moment this was lower than that of ordinary peasants.

He called for crop specialisation by each camp according to local climatic conditions instead of growing crops indiscriminately even if conditions were unfavourable.

He cited Ruvu Camp which had a well watered valley at 920 hectares. But only 200 hectares were cultivated and only 50 hectares were irrigated.

"Our objective must be to design strategies which will gradually lead to the cultivation of all the 920 hectares by irrigation," Ndugu Salim stressed.

He said the JKT could contribute to the national foreign exchange earnings by increasing the production of non-traditional export crops such as soya beans, simsim, groundnuts and pepper, and by strengthening the marketing of handicrafts.

"If we can grow these crops and market them properly we shall not only increase the national foreign currency earnings but part of these earnings will benefit JKT under the rebate system announced by the government in favour of exporters," he said.

Ndugu Salim said JKT had so far done a commendable job in the upbringing of Tanzanian youths by instilling in them a sense of nationhood, unity and firm discipline for the defence of the country.

Thousands of youths who went through JKT obtained knowledge in agriculture, animal husbandry and technical skills which made them eligible for employment or for self-employment.

A total of 12,079 had received such skills through JKT by 1981, he said.

He urged the commanders to use the meeting to strengthen JKT activities where there had been failures, as well as to remind themselves of their responsibilities.

Ndugu Salim said the priority of the Tanzania People's Defence Forces (TPDF) was defence first and production second, while that of JKT was production followed by defence.

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CSO: 3400/1188

VIJANA TO TRAIN IN BULGARIA

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 12 Feb 86 p 3

[Text] The Dimitrov Young Communist League (DYCL) of Bulgaria has agreed to train members of the Tanzania Youth Organisation (VIJANA) in organising the youth brigade movement.

This is contained in a protocol signed in Dar es Salaam yesterday by the VIJANA Deputy Secretary General Ndugu Pascal K. Mabitl, and the Secretary to the Central Committee of the DYCL, Ndugu Premianov Krassimir.

The Protocol was signed after a four-day visit by a two-member youth delegation from Bulgaria led by Ndugu Krassimir. He is accompanied by the DYCL's head of the International Department, Ndugu Nicolay Rabadjiev. The delegation visited some VIJANA projects in Dar es Salaam and Coast regions and held talks with the organisation's leaders.

The DYCL agreed to offer scholarships to VIJANA cadres for higher education during the period 1986/87 and receive VIJANA representatives in a one month course at the Central Komsomol School in Sofia; aimed at re-orienting them with organisation activities.

Some Bulgarian research cadres will come to Tanzania to study the problem of youth unemployment and advise VIJANA on how to curb the problem taking into account their rich experience which enabled them to solve the problem in Bulgaria permanently, according to the protocol.

In turn, VIJANA are expected next year to receive a high level DCYL delegation on a friendship visit and would sponsor a Bulgarian cadre for a six months Kiswahili course.

The delegation leaves this morning for Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.

Meanwhile, VIJANA yesterday made a reshuffle and appointment of new regional secretaries on the Mainland and in the Isles.

The secretaries are as follows with their stations in brackets: Joshua Ratera (Tanga); Abdallah Kihato (Dar es Salaam); Mohammed Ligora (Lindi); John Henjewe (Arusha); Fraten Kiwango (Dodoma); J. Lulandala (Iringal); A. Mwangamba (Mbeya); H. Mashimba (Mwanza); Kassim Yegeyege (Morongoro); Lucas Masoud (Mtwara); F.A. Kasonso (Tabora); M.S. Kitingi (Coast); Mohammed Mbonde (Shinyanga); R.Y. Polisa (Rukwa) and Mrs M. Chusi (Ruvuma).

Others are Rashid Chande (Kilimanjaro); L.M. Ndaki (Mara); F. Wangwe (Kagera); M.M. Makame (Singida); L. Mahundi (Kigoma); Oman Masudi (Pemba South); M.S. Makarani (Zanzibar West); R.M. Kombo (Zanzibar North); Haji Chapanga (Zanzibar South and Mussa Nassoro (Pemba North).

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CSO: 3400/1188

PLAN TO REHABILITATE 3,800 TRACTORS

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 10 Feb 86 p 1

[Text] The Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Affairs is studying a proposal to rehabilitate 3,800 tractors scattered throughout the country before presenting it to the European Community (EC) for funding.

A ministry official told the Daily News in Dar es Salaam recently that should the proposal be accepted, the rehabilitation of the tractors would begin during the second part of this year under the Lome III agreement.

The official said the proposed programme had been presented to the Ministry by the State Motor Corporation (SMC).

It is expected that the project will be among several others which will utilise some 2.2 billion/- to be provided for by the EC during the 1986-1990 period.

According to the proposal, a total of 280m/- will be required to put into use grounded Massey Ferguson, Ford, International Harvester, John Deere and Fiat tractors scattered all over the country. The project will be carried out by the SMC.

In a survey conducted by the Tanzania Tractor Manufacturing Company (TRAMA) to locate tractors requiring rehabilitation, it was found that Arusha Region was leading with 400 Massey Ferguson, 392 International Harvesters, 358 Ford and 50 John Deere tractors.

Other regions with a high number of tractors in need of rehabilitation include Kilimanjaro, Tanga, Morogoro, Iringa, Mwanza and Shinyanga.

The proposal envisages to undertake the repairs at 24 workshops including those of the KJ Motors, Incar, Tanzania Motor Services Company (TMSC), Agricultural and Industrial Service Company (AISCO) and workshops owned by crop boards.

The cost of rehabilitating one tractor has been put at an average of 70,000/- and will involve replacement of components and spare parts, tyres, batteries and pumps. According to the proposal, the cost was lower as many tractors be put to use than if the money was used to import new ones.

The project is expected to take three years with 800 tractors being rehabilitated annually.

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CSO: 3400/1188

BRIEFS

BRAZIL TO COOPERATE--Brazil has expressed desire to participate in the development of Tanzania through the transfer of technology suitable to Tanzania's geographical and economic conditions, Shihata reported. Speaking in Dar es Salaam at a farewell party hosted in his honour by the Minister for Foreign Affairs, Ndugu Benjamini Mkapa, on Friday night, the outgoing Brazilian Ambassador to Tanzania, Lindolfo Leopold Collor, said technical mission from his country would soon visit Tanzania to identify new areas of cooperation. [Text] [Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 10 Feb 86 p 1] /9317

CSO: 3400/1188

REPORTAGE ON FIFTH SADCC CONSULTATIVE CONFERENCE

Progress on Transport Hailed

Harare THE HERALD in English 31 Jan 86 p 1

[Text]

THE Southern Africa Transport and Communications Commission has made considerable progress and a funding conference on the Beira corridor has been scheduled for March, the Prime Minister, Cde Mugabe, said yesterday.

He told the fifth SADCC annual consultative conference in Harare that all agreed that transport and communications were the arteries of economic life and the significance of these services was clearly recognised with the establishment of SATCC, based in Mozambique.

"The commission continues to make progress in the road and rail sectors. Of particular note is the ongoing work on the Mozambique lines which are an important lifeline for us in Zimbabwe and others as well and for which we need our co-operating partners' full support.

"We are happy to note that this commission has made considerable progress. As a sequel to the successful Tazar conference, the Beira corridor conference is scheduled for March 1986. We hope that meeting will secure the necessary funding for this ambitious project."

Cde Mugabe hoped that the Harare conference would evaluate progress, examine problems and engage in dialogue to seek solutions and enhanced cooperation.

"This view is particularly important in that it helps ensure the continued relevance of our programme of action in relation to regional objectives and aspirations. It is in this vein that sectoral five-year strategies have been compiled."

Attention had been given to operation co-ordination and a regional macro-economic survey had been undertaken. The initial results of these exercises would form the basis of the SADCC conference.

"We are particularly happy in Zimbabwe," said the Prime Minister, "to note that the new SADCC five-year plan also coincides with our own five-year development plan to be unveiled soon, which we have so devised as to synchronise with the SADCC Lusaka programme of action."

"Most gratifying as well is the fact that the SADCC's five-year plan coincides with and is tailored to Africa's priority programme for economic recovery for the period 1988 to 1990 adopted by the 21st session of the assembly of the heads of state and government of the OAU last year."

Cde Mugabe noted that for the fourth successive year SADCC development plans and the collaboration and consultations with co-operating partners placed due emphasis on food and agriculture.

Accelerated agricultural development leading to increased production and supply were primary objectives of all member states. That was not only because agricultural growth was crucial to improving the living standards of the people but also because the dynamism of the sector provided a strong stimulus to overall economic development.

In the food security programme, for which Zimbabwe is the co-ordinator, bold steps were being taken to initiate national and regional strategic food reserves.

Cde Mugabe said a study of the professional manpower situation for the sector was almost complete. The study included manpower in agricultural research, extension, veterinary services and associated fields. Other studies include improved seeds and using irrigation to complement dryland farming.

To ensure the continuous flow of information on the various food and agriculture subsections, there was an urgent need to assign adequate staff and financial resources to the sector in each member state.

The technical and administrative unit of SADCC had obtained the services of external consultants who would devise a SADCC regional oil supply strategy for 1988 to 2000 which was expected to identify storage capacity and transport requirements to improve the oil supply to member states.

This would reduce the region's dependence on South Africa and reduce oil supply costs at both regional and national levels. The Prime Minister commended the European Economic Community for providing the necessary funding for the consultants.

Cde Mugabe said an SADCC mining development plan had been drafted which, it was hoped, would help integrate regional supply and demand for minerals and would ensure that reliance on sources outside the region was reduced.

Combined Output Increases

Harare THE HERALD in English 30 Jan 86 p 3

[Text]

Business Reporter

FOR the first time since 1980, the combined output of SADC countries rose in 1984 and "moderately" increased last year, says an overview report on the organisation.

Said the report: "That the recovery began in 1984 before the breaking of the 1982-1984 drought is cause for cautious optimism."

However, it added, the 1984 rate of economic growth was below that of population growth and while it was estimated that the regional economy would grow by about 4 percent in 1985, that performance would be equivalent to less than 1 percent growth in output per capita.

Compared to the fall in per capita output in 1980 to 1984 of between 15 to 20 percent, this growth (of less than 1 percent) was "weak and tentative", said the overview.

Growth projections for 1984-85 from SADC countries with complete data ranged from 5 percent to less than 1 percent.

Since these projections include the region's strongest economies, said the report, they tended to confirm that while 1984-1985 may have marked a turning point from absolute economic decline to stabilisation and partial recovery, the process of rehabilitation and renewed development remained slow and "problematic".

A macro and sectoral survey conducted by the regional body had shown the period 1980 to 1984 had been severe on its members.

The survey also confirmed that during this period SADC economies came under severe strains from adverse terms of trade, balance of payments difficulties, low agricultural production (exacerbated by the drought), and South African military aggression and destabilisation.

While only Malawi and Botswana (because of less drought damage and increased diamond production, respectively) could be said to have been the only exceptions, even these two were forced to implement stringent adjustment measures and experienced one or more years of low output growth, it said. Sectoral studies showed the high degree of external dependence on South Africa.

Dependence (on South Africa) had been "substantially" reduced on telecommunications and air transport but not land transport.

On industry, the report said regional manufacturing, even last year, might not regain its 1980 levels in constant price terms. The decline (in the total cost of regional manufacturing products) was attributed to high import content and low import capacity.

Emphasis was placed on the need for selective co-ordinated rehabilitation and capacity utilisation to be backed by more regional trade as well as on selective investment on a co-ordinated basis. This was geared to broaden the regional industrial base.

The study showed there was a growth — though from a small base — in intraregional trade.

"Available data, however," said the report,

"confirms the region's substantial dependence on South Africa as a source of goods and services."

But, this dependence was not growing though there was inconclusive evidence to say it was declining.

SADCC To Back Sanctions

Harare THE HERALD in English 31 Jan 86 p 9

[Text] **THE chairman of the SADCC Council of Ministers, Mr Peter Mmusi, said yesterday that "like a woman in labour". Southern African countries were fully prepared to suffer the hardships resulting from economic sanctions against the South African apartheid regime.**

Mr Mmusi, who is the vice-president of Botswana, said the hardship would be a price worth paying if it was followed by "stability and peace in the region".

He told the fifth annual consultative conference of SADCC and its co-operating partners that the South African regime was determined to destroy all what SADCC stood for — that is, lessening dependence on South Africa.

He said that in the five years that SADCC had been in existence, the nine member states had lost collectively US\$10 billion through South African-sponsored sabotage on vital installations, infrastructure and equipment.

Mr Mmusi paid tribute to the Prime Minister, Cde Mugabe, for his unwavering determination to see SADCC succeed in all its projects.

He said Cde Mugabe displayed a highly principled and wise leadership both in Zimbabwe

and in SADCC".

Mr Mmusi's praise of the Prime Minister was echoed by Nigeria's Foreign Minister, Professor Bolayi Akinyemi, who told delegates that Cde Mugabe's "outstanding" leadership made Africa proud.

Professor Akinyemi said SADCC was fast becoming a success story in African self-reliance.

He said Nigeria, with its limited resources, remained committed to the assistance of sister African countries and SADCC in particular.

Nigeria hoped that Ecowas, of which it was a member, along with several other West African states, would co-operate with the SADCC grouping in all fields.

The president of Swaziland, Cde Sam Nujoma said the Southern African liberation movements would "leave no stone unturned" until colonialism and apartheid had been destroyed in Namibia and South Africa.

Fair Trade Boosts Aid Value

Harare THE HERALD in English 31 Jan 86 p 9

[Text]

THE value of aid would be greatly enhanced if it was backed by fair trade relations, the president of the Arab Bank for Economic Development in Africa, Dr Chediv Ayari, said in Harare yesterday.

Dr Ayari told the annual SADCC consultative meeting that the bank had financed 20 projects worth about \$275 million in the SADCC states.

Half of the projects were in the transport sector and others in the food, agriculture, industry and mining sectors. Special attention had always been paid to direct Arab aid to meet the requirements of the region in the light of the objectives behind the establishment of SADCC, said Dr Ayari.

The Baden president said advanced countries should recognise that the effect of aid could be considerably improved if supported by non-aid policies like fair trade relations with the recipient countries.

He said the recipient countries must understand that the appropriate role of external resources was to complement revenue gain from indigenous resources.

● SADCC member countries accounted for 21 percent of the total African Development Bank loans in 1984, the

bank's president, Mr Babacar N'Diaye, said in Harare yesterday.

He told the annual SADCC consultative meeting that loans to the grouping doubled over the past five years to stand at US\$850 million by the end of 1984.

● More than US\$1 billion will be needed this year to feed millions of starving Africans, the United Nations Secretary-General, Dr Javier Perez de Cuellar, said in a special message to the SADCC meeting.

"The danger (of droughts) is by no means over," he said, citing Angola, Mozambique and Botswana as being among countries which would need food aid.

● Nordic countries yesterday described as "admirable" the stance taken by SADCC countries in the international call for mandatory sanctions against South Africa.

This was in spite of the fact that they were certain to face the brunt of South African reprisals in the event of economic pressure being brought to bear, Finnish Foreign Minister Mr Paavo Vayrynen said. — Herald Reporter-Ziana.

Training Funds Lacking

Harare THE HERALD in English 30 Jan 86 p 4

[Text]

Herald Reporter

SADCC does not have enough money to train skilled staff required in each of the region's offices.

A paper presented at the SADCC consultative meeting yesterday said one of the main aims of the Regional Training Council in Mbabane would be to extend the size and scope of SADCC scholarships and training awards.

The paper said the SADCC needed high-level managerial staff, technicians and artisans, as well as instructors to train each of these categories.

Language courses in Portuguese and English would be combined with the training programmes. Further language training plans would be developed in the next five years.

The Regional Training Council would use the SADCC inventory of training resources to help the students find a suitable college in one of the SADCC areas.

The ease of movement of students in the SADCC region was restricted because certificates from training colleges were not standardised. There was an urgent need to standardise these.

An investigation into the SADCC programmes showed that a detailed analysis of staffing in the regions had not been undertaken. Projects were designed without regard to staff shortages.

The RTC identified different training programmes. It ranked training of teachers as its highest priority, and training of health staff second.

The RTC also plans to train staff for the mining sector and distance teaching.

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CSO: 3400/1169

POLITICAL TAKEOVER ANC'S SOLE POLICY

Cape Town DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 20 Jan 86 p 8

[Editorial: "Disillusionment with the ANC"]

[Text] The intensified strategy of violence by which the ANC--by its own admission with Russian help--is trying to take over the system in South Africa is opening more and more people's eyes.

That goes for the group of businessmen who went to talk to the ANC in Lusaka last September too. A member of the group admits to being "crushed" by the drastically violent direction taken of late by this organization. He claims it is in sharp contrast to what the ANC told the businessmen.

His disillusionment can be nothing strange to people who know what goes on in the ANC. The reality is that, no matter what the ANC says, its strategy makes no provision for peaceful negotiations.

The ANC's only concern in negotiations is the transfer of power. And because it knows that the government is not prepared to do this, it seeks through increasing violence to create a revolutionary climate so as to achieve its evil ends--even if it also means the blood of more and more innocent women and children and intensified efforts to sabotage attempts at reform.

The government has clearly stated that it is prepared to negotiate with everyone. The only proviso is that such negotiators must renounce violence. By its declared intention of escalating violence the ANC excludes itself from discussion about the future of South Africa.

All those who are well-intentioned toward the future of South Africa should keep this fact in mind. Otherwise credulous people may again do things because they think they contribute to the solution of the country's problems, while in reality playing into the hands of South Africa's enemies. Among other things they may give organizations like the ANC a credibility they do not deserve.

It may be hoped that the eyes of more people, including certain churches that are so eager to talk to the ANC, will be opened to the reality of the ANC strategy against South Africa. Then they will see the violent movement for what it is: a communist dominated organization that will stop at nothing to reach its goal and bring about a worse tyranny than ever before in South Africa.

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CSO: 3401/79

CONFLICT BETWEEN CP, HNP

Cape Town DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 16 Jan 86 p 15

[Article "By Our Political Editorship": "Rightwingers Bite at Each Other over 'Lies': Quarrel Between CP, HNP"]

[Text] A bitter war of words has broken out between the Conservative Party [CP] and the Herstigte Nasionale Party [HNP] in which they accuse each other among other things of lies after the by-election last year in Vryburg, where the parties fought each other.

The latest quarrel may seriously damage the relationship between the two parties in the coming parliamentary session.

In the 15 January issue of the HNP paper DIE AFRIKANER there is a vigorous counterattack on the CP after that party's propaganda sheet DIE PATRIOT assailed on HNP pamphlet in December. The pamphlet was distributed during the by-election campaign in Vryburg. In DIE PATRIOT the CP accuses the HNP of perpetrating "lying propaganda" in this pamphlet.

In a long article in DIE AFRIKANER the HNP in turn lets fly at the CP. It is said that it is difficult to react to the CP report "when a debate [has sunk] to such a low point of evasiveness and dishonesty."

According to DIE AFRIKANER it is clear that the CP is now conducting its struggle against the HNP openly, while at the same time the CP says it is not fighting the HNP.

"That it may be a good thing to discuss differences between the two parties openly is certainly true. But then the first requirement is that the truth be adhered to. If the truth is violated in such a discussion, it can only be that the side that is responsible either lacks good arguments or is motivated by malice against the other."

In the HNP pamphlet distributed at Vryburg it is said among other things that the leader of the CP, Dr Andries Treurnicht, was a member of the National Party for thirteen years after the "principle of racial equality" had already been accepted by the NP.

DIE AFRIKANER says in reply to this that the CP has not attempted to dispute the accuracy of the allegations in the pamphlet, to deny the facts or to attack the premise.

In the HNP pamphlet it is also stated inter alia that Mr John Vorster said in Parliament that the council of cabinets that would come into being as a result of the 1977 proposals would have the same function as the cabinet, and that it was equivalent to power sharing.

In the December DIE PATRIOT this statement by Mr Vorster is referred to as "a controversial one," and a different position on this subject taken by Mr Vorster after his resignation is advanced.

DIE AFRIKANER says that Mr Vorster's attitude after his resignation cannot be regarded as "interpretation" of his statement on this matter in Parliament. To bring up his remarks after his retirement "does not square with truth and honesty."

12906/12624

CSO: 3401/79

CP SMEARS GOVERNMENT AFTER LANDMINE ATTACK

Cape Town DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 8 Jan 86 p 10

[Editorial: "Unsavory Politics"]

[Text] With its uncontrolled reaction to the recent gruesome landmine explosions in the northern Transvaal, the Conservative Party has once again showed that it respects nothing and no one in the transparently opportunistic political game it has been playing since its establishment.

While spokesmen for the government and the security forces expressed themselves in no uncertain terms about the unfortunate events and held out the prospect of a forceful reaction, the CP saw an opportunity to make accusations about the government's handling of national security that can only be called scandalous.

To accuse the government in such circumstances of giving an impression of spinelessness to the country's enemies and of no longer being able to ensure the safety of South Africans is outrageous.

After all, the CP cannot be unaware that the government has in the past not hesitated to send the security forces even over the borders of neighboring states to root out terrorist bases, in the full knowledge that it would incur worldwide condemnation. Have the numerous extraordinary sessions of the UN security council at which South Africa was chastised for its action against terrorists really gone unnoticed by the CP?

We can scarcely believe that. It is hard to come to any other conclusion than that the CP is blatantly and shamelessly trying to exploit the understandable surge of anger among South Africans at the latest wave of terrorist acts for its own political advantage.

A dangerous and unsavory political maneuver is being perpetrated here. It deserves to be rejected by all South Africans.

12906/12624
CSO: 3401/79

NEL PREDICTS PROPAGANDA ONSLAUGHT AGAINST SA IN 86

Cape Town DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 16 Jan 86 p 15

[Article "By Our Political Editorship": "Fierce Assault Against SA Coming This Year: Torture Report, Biko Film"; passage enclosed in slantlines printed in boldface]

[Text] The propaganda assault South Africa's enemies are preparing against the Republic for 1986 will be the fiercest the Republic has yet endured, and the country will have to strike back in all areas, armed with the truth, reasonableness, justice, speed and resourcefulness.

/So DIE BURGER was told in the course of a wide-ranging interview yesterday by Deputy Minister Louis Nel, who as political head of the new Bureau of Information will bear responsibility for confronting the propaganda attack./

Mr Nel especially singled out the following five areas on which the enemies of South Africa are going to concentrate this year:

- The image of the police and the security forces.
- The good reputation of South Africa's administration of justice.
- South Africa's economic viability.
- The influencing and incitement of South Africa's black youth.
- An attempt to isolate and exclude South Africa.

Black Power

Mr Nel said that the image and reputation of the South African police and the security forces are the central target of the propaganda attack now being conducted against South Africa, which is going to be intensified this year at a cost of millions of rands.

Mr Nel drew attention in particular to the need to take note of two important propaganda projects aimed at the police: first, the movie soon to be made in Zimbabwe about the life of the late black Black Power activist Steve Biko by the controversial British film director Sir Richard Attenborough. From Sir Richard's remarks and conduct when he was in South Africa two years ago, coupled with his involvement with anti-apartheid ringleaders like the Rev Trevor Huddleston, it is clear that he is going to make the film in order to smear South Africa internationally.

After he had originally denied that he was going to make the picture, it was revealed in his much-discussed conversation with Winnie Mandela at Brandfort that he is going to make the picture to build up the image of the ANC--which was very weak at that period. In his conversation with Winnie Mandela Sir Richard also held out the prospect of nationwide demonstrations and an intensified campaign to obtain the release of Nelson Mandela, and it is interesting that this all came about notwithstanding his denials.

"Fostergate"

The other propaganda project directed at the police that will have to receive attention is the so-called "torture report" spawned by the Institute of Criminology at the University of Cape Town, which has done South Africa immense damage through television coverage overseas. The scientific nature of the report has in the meanwhile been seriously questioned by some of the country's leading scientists and criminologists, and it has even been described as a transparent political attempt to discredit the police under the guise of so-called science.

Mr Nel said it was of particular significance that notwithstanding the expert criticism of the "torture report" and the fact that it is even branded the "Fostergate" fuss by some students, the main architect of the report, Dr Don Foster of the University of Cape Town, is according to reports apparently going ahead with writing a book on the basis of the "torture report."

Mr Nel said that these propaganda projects are important links in the chain of propaganda against the police. Among other links there is the fact that overseas television teams always identify the police with active violence, instead of showing how the police simply react to protect persons and property. Only the police reaction is shown, not the violence being dealt with by the police, and this is repeated again and again on overseas television.

South Africa's enemies know that the police and the security forces stand in the way of the revolution they have in mind, and they therefore concentrate on undermining the authority of the police.

According to Mr Nel there is also a clearly perceptible campaign against the high international repute enjoyed by South Africa's administration of justice. The discussions at the American Bar Association convention in the middle of last year were in large part devoted to attacks on South Africa's legal system. This also happens in Australia and in Europe, and it is simply a pity that some South Africans take part in such things.

Hunger

Mr Nel said that South Africa's enemies were also going to concentrate more on breaking down South Africa's resistance by claiming that sanctions and disinvestment will help the country's Blacks, but not one of the countries that adopt them has made a study of the result of sanctions.

Mr Nel said he would like to quote what the leading British historian Paul Johnson has said, viz., that the attempts to wreck South Africa's economy, against the background of millions of people dying of hunger in Africa, were the greatest crime against humanity since Hitler and Stalin.

Mr Nel said that the philosophy behind the economic attack on South Africa is to destroy the free market system so that a Marxist system can replace it. "In the course of its discussions in Lusaka with the group led by Mr Gavin Relly of Anglo American the ANC expressly told them that--if it came to power in South Africa--the ANC would nationalize large private enterprises like Anglo American, prohibit a free press and establish a state-controlled press in South Africa. The ANC expressly said this, but the world ignores it."

12906/12624

CSO: 3401/79

LUBBE PROTESTS NGK CENSURE OF CONSERVATIVE CHRISTIAN GROUP

Pretoria DIE AFRIKANER in Afrikaans 4 Dec 85 p 3

[Article: "VBV Complains To Church After Censure: Charge Was 'Drastic,' 'Unfair,'" ; passage enclosed in slantlines printed in boldface]

[Text] /The recently founded organization for conservative Christians, the Bible and Nation Union (VBV), registered a complaint with the general executive church council of the Dutch Reformed Church [NGK] after this highest church body had asked members not to join the VBV./

In the pastoral letter involved the general executive church council earnestly asks members and officeholders not to participate in "polarizing faction forming" such as Reform, Bible and Nation and similar organizations that come into being alongside the church.

In a letter to the church secretary of the general executive church council, Dr Dirk Viljoen, the chairman of the VBV, Professor Willie Lubbe, says that the central executive of the VBV objects to the general condemnation of the VBV. Professor Lubbe asserts that the general executive church council condemned the VBV about ten days before the VBV was founded, at a time when the general executive church council had only a draft constitution of the VBV to go by. "The condemnation was overhasty and unfair," Professor Lubbe says.

Professor Lubbe says further that the general executive church council's condemnation is unfounded in terms of a whole range of contemporary practices aimed at the NGK according to the general executive church council. For example, reference is made in the pastoral letter to uncharitable condemnation, including such condemnation from within one's own church circle; to questioning of the church's authority and influence; to doubting the capacity of the general executive church council, and so forth. The VBV had not made itself guilty of a single one of these practices. On what grounds, Professor Lubbe asks, is it then condemned?

"The general executive church council's condemnation of the VBV is also irregular in the light of the NGK's church order, which allows in Article 70 for free association," Professor Lubbe writes.

The general executive church council must ascertain for itself that the principles of the VBV are positively Christian, that its aims basically

correspond to the formulated policy of the church, and that the VBV had thusfar been faithful to its principles and aims and thus has a claim to the encouragement and support of the NGK.

Professor Lubbe expresses the hope that the general executive church council will also ascertain for itself that its allegation that the VBV "comes into being alongside the church" is unjust, drastic and unfair to members of the VBV who have thusfar given no sign of disloyalty to their various churches but, on the contrary, want precisely to be loyal members of their various churches.

"The central executive calls upon the general exeuctive church council, a representative body with great authority and equally great responsibility, to reconsider its pronouncement on the VBV, as well as its call to members and officeholders of the NGK not to participate in the VBV's activities," Professor Lubbe says.

In its pastoral letter the general executive church council referred inter alia to the differing points of view in the church against the background of the turmoil and uncertainty on the political, social, cultural and economic levels. Among other things the result is that factionalism has developed in the church that does not bode well for unity and harmony at next year's General Synod.

12906/13167
CSO: 3401/72

ALL POSTS ON SATS LOCOMOTIVES OPENED TO NON-WHITES

Pretoria DIE AFRIKANER In Afrikaans 4 Dec 85 p 16

[Article: "Locomotives Multiracial"]

[Text] Non-whites will henceforth be able to be appointed to all posts on locomotives of the South African Transport Systems [SATS].

The general secretary of the South African Footplate Personnel Union, Mr Abraham Koekemoer, confirmed to DIE AFRIKANER that an agreement in this connection has been reached with the management of the SATS. The Footplate Personnel Union supports the step.

Mr Koekemoer says that after 1973 non-Whites were allowed to serve as "coal men" on steam locomotives. They performed the duties of stokers, but only where shunting was concerned. "Coal men" was later replaced by "locomotive men," which meant that non-Whites also began to serve on open lines.

As a result of the new arrangement all restrictions are lifted and Blacks will also be able to be appointed as drivers, for example.

The Footplate Personnel Union is a multiracial trade union. Of 9,000 members approximately 700 are non-Whites.

12906/13167

CSO: 3401/72

ARMED GUARDS INTRODUCED IN PRETORIA BUSES

Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English 9 Feb 86 p 9

[Article by Hilton Hamann]

[Text]

ARMED guards are riding shotgun on the buses in Pretoria.

The controversial protection scheme, approved by the city council, began this week.

Although it comes in the wake of the ANC's announced plans to attack soft targets, and Bishop Desmond Tutu's statement in America that white school buses could become the target of these attacks, the council says the move is not in anticipation of terrorist incidents.

It is merely as a precaution to protect council property.

Vandalism

"In the past there have been cases of vandalism and petty crimes such as muggings," said Mr Jan Bezuidenhout, public relations officer of the council.

"We believe the mere presence of the guards will be a deterrent."

However, observers in the capital believe that the heavily armed guards are in re-

sponse to Bishop Tutu's statement to journalists of the Washington Post last month.

"It is possible that black militants will begin attacking white school buses in South Africa and it must be remembered that school buses are the softest of soft targets," he told the newsmen.

The city council's action has the sanction of the police.

"Any person is entitled, within the law, to defend his property," said Colonel Jaap Venter, police liaison officer in Pretoria.

"However it must be pointed out that this is a municipal operation and there is no police involvement."

The guards, who are dressed in olive-green military style fatigues, are armed with R4 automatic assault rifles and 9mm automatic pistols.

Despite huge publicity and overseas television networks scrambling to film the security men, Pretoria commuters have scarcely noticed the presence of the guards.

"One gets so used to seeing

military looking people that I must admit I did not take any notice of him at all," said 66-year-old Mr Martin Steyn.

"To be quite honest I did not even see him standing at the door when I got onto the bus."

"I suppose it's a sign of the times we live in," said Mrs Betty McDonald of Sunnyside.

Petitions

"But I think it is a good thing. I'll certainly feel safer when I go to collect my pension."

The scheme which has been introduced on a trial basis will be expanded if successful.

"At the moment guards are being used only on selected routes," said a municipal spokesman.

"But if this proves successful the service will be expanded."

In the meantime two petitions calling for greater security precautions to be taken at Pretoria schools are being circulated at shopping centres in the city.

/9317

CSO: 3400/1194

COUNTRY SETS UP ANTI-GUERRILLA BUFFER ZONE AROUND BORDERS

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 28 Feb 86 p 9

[Text]

HARARE — South Africa, which has just won new security pledges from Botswana, is well on the way to creating an anti-guerilla buffer zone around its borders, regional political analysts said here yesterday.

They said Pretoria's strategy was to get firm pledges from its neighbours that they would bar black nationalist guerillas from infiltrating across the frontiers, and to threaten military or economic action if they did not.

From the south Atlantic to the Indian Ocean, only the 200 km border with Zimbabwe now remains outside the string of security pacts and consultative arrangements that Pretoria has assembled around its frontiers. Tiny Lesotho, encircled by South Africa, is also part of the system.

Last month, with a near-effortless flexing of its economic muscle, South Africa closed its borders with Lesotho, bringing its economy to a halt.

The Lesotho armed forces quickly seized power from the civilian government of the Prime Minister, Chief Leabua Jonathan, and began expelling anti-apartheid activists linked to the banned African National Congress.

The frontline between South Africa and its neighbouring black-led states now looks like this:

- Mozambique and Swaziland have peace accords with Pretoria aimed at curbing ANC activities and have in the past two years expelled hundreds of ANC followers.
- Namibia is ruled and policed by South Africa.
- Zimbabwe has threatened to retaliate with its own army if subjected to force from its southern neighbour.
- Botswana is resisting pressure from Pretoria to sign a non-aggression pact with its dominant neighbour, but agreed during security talks this week to

use its "best endeavours" to stop ANC fighters crossing the country.

Political analysts said that put Botswana, which has a 1 600 km border with South Africa in almost the same position as Swaziland, Mozambique and Lesotho.

A Zimbabwe University regional political scientist, said: "It is clear now that South Africa's aim is to use its military and economic power to intimidate neighbours into submission and so create a buffer zone free from guerilla infiltration.

"The fact that Botswana agreed at all to curb ANC activity implies some admission of not having done so in the past. When one considers recent threats of military action by South Africa against Botswana, this week's talks were a morale boost to Pretoria's increasingly aggressive and militant foreign policy."

Botswana's President Quett Masire said after the talks that the Pretoria side had declared "the presence in Botswana of the ANC in whatever guise constitutes a threat" to South Africa, which reserved the right "to defend the lives of its citizens".

He said: "They (the delegations) undertook to use their best endeavours to prevent the country (Botswana) being so used (by the ANC) and also undertook to report back to the Botswana government."

The talks took place after Pretoria issued repeated warnings to Botswana regarding ANC activities in that country. Botswana says it only gives sanctuary to refugees fleeing South Africa's apartheid policies.

Last June, South African commandos attacked the tiny Botswana capital, Gaborone, killing 12 people Pretoria said were ANC activists. Botswana said they were civilians.

On January 31, South African President P W Botha warned Zimbabwe and Botswana to form "security councils" with Pretoria to curb ANC activities or face unspecified action. — Sapa-Reuter.

/9317

CSO: 3400/1194

EDITORIAL SUPPORTS PIK BOTHA'S STATEMENT ON BLACK STATE

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 11 Feb 86 p 15

[Text]

The controversial stand taken by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, on the issue of a future black State President, has received the backing of *Die Vaderland*.

In an editorial yesterday the Afrikaans afternoon newspaper said the Government's bid to sell its reform policies had been made more difficult by the State President's public attack on his Foreign Minister.

Mr P W Botha said on Friday that none of his Ministers had the right to compromise the National Party by speculating that the country could eventually have a black President.

Die Vaderland said there were a great many National Party members who agreed, correctly, with the Foreign Minister's views on the ultimate consequences of power sharing in South Africa.

INTERPRETATION

The editorial questioned the State President for finding it necessary to contradict Mr Botha so harshly.

The Afrikaans Sunday newspaper *Rapport* smoothed over the row, saying the various conflicting statements made by Nationalists last week were a result of different interpretations on future reform.

In its editorial, the morning newspaper *Beeld* asked what Mr Pik Botha's critics would have done if they were asked the same question put to him in front of a corps of foreign journalists.

It said the Foreign Minister's mistake was to forget for the moment that politics was the "art of the possible". At this time the possibility of a black President was remote, *Beeld* said.

/9317

CSO: 3400/1194

FOUR ADDITIONAL APPROPRIATIONS BILLS PUBLISHED

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 21 Feb 86 p 4

[Text]

PARLIAMENT. — Four additional Appropriation Bills covering the budgets of the 'own affairs' or the three Houses of Parliament and the 'general affairs' budget were published yesterday.

The General Affairs Additional Appropriation provides for a sum of R1,163-billion of which the largest amount (R385-million) is to be spent on constitutional development and planning.

The House of Assembly Additional Appropriation provides for the spending of an additional R1,947-m on the 1985/86 bookyear.

The House of Representatives have budgeted for an additional spending of R532-m while the House of Delegates has made provision for the additional R242-m.

In the schedule attached to the general affairs Additional Appropriation in column 1, R244,9-m is allotted to defence, R121-m to manpower and R109,7-m to foreign affairs.

In column 2, R102,8-m has been budgeted for provincial subsidies, R49,6-m on industry subsidies under the Department of Agricultural Economics and Marketing and R47-m for the Small Business Development Corporation.

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CSO: 3400/1194

SURVEY: TUTU BEATS MANDELA AS CHOICE FOR LEADER

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 11 Feb 86 p 15

[Text] Bishop Desmond Tutu is the leader considered to represent black interests best — more so than Nelson Mandela, according to a Markinor survey.

Three names emerged from a survey conducted into black leadership and political inclinations among a sample of 800 blacks in the main metropolitan areas.

"Bishop Desmond Tutu had 20 percent support. Mr Nelson Mandela (14 percent) and Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi (9 percent) were the next most popular leaders," the survey found.

"No one else had support from more than 2 percent, while 17 percent said that no person represents black interests and a further 28 percent either had no opinion or were not prepared to commit themselves."

Asked which political party, group or organisation they particularly liked or disliked, only four out of every 10 people mentioned a party.

"Among the rank and file black community, the UDF (12 percent), ANC (10 percent) and Inkatha (8 percent) are liked the most.

Concerning negative responses, "not surprisingly, the National Party is the organisation liked least (10 percent), but both the UDF and Inkatha (each 6 percent) have a fairly high negative response.

"Azapo (4 percent) and Cosas (3 percent) have more people disliking than liking them.

"Overall, then, among those blacks who express opinions about political parties, the ANC and UDF are the two parties with some support."

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CSO: 3400/1083

BLACK YOUTHS GROWING 'IMPATIENT' WITH TUTU'S NONVIOLENT STAND

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 24 Feb 86 p 13

[Article by Jon Qwelane: "Tutu's Please for Peace Fall on Stony Ground"]

[Text]

The Anglican Bishop of Johannesburg, the Right Rev Desmond Tutu, has always warned that his moderate approach to the complex and often violent South African political situation is making many of the younger generation in the black community impatient. Events in the past seven months suggest the Nobel Peace Prize winner is correct. JON QWELANE reports.

With bowed head and furrowed brow, Bishop Desmond Tutu walked slowly out of the Alexandra football stadium to his car. He had just addressed a crowd of almost 45 000 bitter residents still smarting from a week of violence which claimed the lives of at least 22 people, though unofficial estimates put the figure at 46.

He had reason to be worried, because he had just witnessed how his usually sparkling oratory had seemingly fallen on deaf ears. Sullen and angry faces had stared at him during the 40-minute address he gave in which he conveyed the Government's responses to the community's grievances.

It was a classic example of the messenger with the bad news taking the blame.

The crowd had turned almost hostile when he said the Government had not granted their requests, but had merely promised to look into them. Even though the adults of the township were angry, the youth were even angrier.

The young people stood immediately behind Bishop Tutu and shouted interruptions as he spoke. At one time he declared that blacks would be free and the youths shot back: "When?"

Then they delayed his delegation's departure by insisting he remain in the stadium even though he said he had a conference to address in the city.

Time to leave

After some time he left with his delegation which included the South African Council of Churches president, Bishop Manas Buthelezi, and former SACC and Methodist Church president, the Rev Peter Storey.

A group of youths confronted Bishop Tutu as he was about to get into his car. Bishop Buthelezi and Mr Storey watched as they demanded to know where they were supposed to sleep because the police raided their homes every night.

Bishop Tutu appealed to them to remain calm, but they kept interrupting him making it clear they were not going to take the harassment lying

down.

They told him any assurances given by the police and the Government were worth nothing as "the police always end up doing the opposite".

Bishop Tutu tried to tell them why it was imperative that no excuse should be given to the police to open fire, but the youths kept interrupting saying that they would deal with the police in their own way.

A young woman managed to edge the youths aside and opened the door for Bishop Tutu to get in and drive away.

The confrontation with the youths was a throwback to last July in Duduza when Bishop Tutu, assisted by Bishop Suffragan Simeon Nkoane and the Bishop of Grahamstown, the Right Rev Kenneth Oram, saved an alleged security police informer from certain death.

The "informer" had already been beaten up and his clothes torn by a group of angry youths attending the joint funeral of four others who had died in hand grenade explosions.

The man's car was on its roof and already on fire. He had been doused with petrol and was about to be flung on the blazing car when he spotted Bishop Tutu and the other clergymen. The man wrenched away from his would-be executioners and landed at Bishop Tutu's feet.

Bishop Tutu quickly helped the "informer" into Bishop Nkoane's car and asked the latter to take him to safety.

The youths were beside themselves with rage when they saw the car speeding into the distance. They demanded to know why Bishop Tutu always preached peace once the boot was on the other foot, whereas "these dogs show us no mercy when we are in their hands".

He replied that he was against all violence, no matter who the victim. He also urged the youths not to use the "system's methods" when dealing with those who had displeased them because such tactics only sullied the black cause and would not inspire any pride in

future generations when blacks looked back along the road they had travelled.

The youths were not appeased but Bishop Tutu eventually persuaded them to see his point.

The same week in kwaThe-ma, Springs, and on a similar occasion, he told the thousands packing the local stadium that if they did not stop burning their victims he would seriously consider packing his bags and leaving the country.

But the burnings continued.

And a few months earlier, in April, he had told a crowd of 80 000 packed in the kwaNo-buhle Stadium in Uitenhage for the mass burials of victims of police shootings in Langa on March 21 that if they did not stop burning people he would stop associating with them.

Set alight

That was shortly after the introduction of the "necklace" treatment — a car tyre slung around a suspected malefactor's neck and soaked with petrol and then set alight — which has become standard punishment for all "collaborators" and other "enemies of the people".

Even after this plea to the Eastern Cape communities, the "necklace" is still being used around the country, the most recent case being on Wednesday during the funeral of an unrest victim in Atteridgeville.

Bishop Tutu has often said he walks a tightrope. On one hand there are the whites who view him as "an ogre" and an unredeemable radical, and on the other militant black youth say he is too moderate and are losing patience with him.

He has even said that if he was young, he would have found it difficult to follow his own counsel on peaceful strategies because the Government does not seem to understand the urgency and intensity of feeling in the black community.

The younger generation are products of the violence of the years: in the 1960s they were the babies in the aftermath of

Sharpeville, and teenagers in the violence of 1976 and the years following. They are today's young adults who have known nothing else but a life of violence.

Recent events seem to justify his fears about an impatient younger generation.

But as a churchman, the

Bishop's stand is on moral grounds. Even if he were personally disposed to violence — and he has steadfastly maintained he is not and at every turn condemned violence even as an instrument for change — his role as pastor rules out any advocacy. He has to minister to both sides.

/12851

CSO: 3400/1183

SPCC: BLACK SCHOOL ATTENDANCE DETERIORATING

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 24 Feb 86 p 13

[Article by Susan Fleming]

[Text] Attendance rates and enthusiasm in the black schools have deteriorated since classes were resumed last month, according to a spokesman for the Soweto Parents' Crisis Committee (SPCC), the Reverend Molefe Tsele.

When schools unofficially opened on January 28 — nearly three weeks after the Department of Education and Training's planned opening — pupils flocked back to class in their thousands, setting the scene for a positive academic year.

But, since the well-publicised opening, classes have started to empty in some areas — mostly those affected by unrest.

Schools in Alexandra, Witbank and in some parts of the Northern Transvaal came to a halt last week. Other areas where classrooms emptied were Soshanguve, Atteridgeville, Kugiso, Tembisa and Mamelodi.

Most of the stayaways — for example, those in Alexandra and Witbank — are a direct result of the unrest, but some pupils have remained at home or in the streets because of educational grievances.

Mr Tsele claimed that many principals were still demanding that children pay fees — breaking the DET's ruling that education would be free.

"For example, a school in Potchefstroom was apparently closed down because the principal insisted that pupils pay for their education," claimed Mr Tsele.

Mr Edgar Posselt of the DET's public relations department said principals were wrong for insisting parents pay fees. "They may ask parents to pay voluntary funds, but they may not charge fees," he stressed.

Soweto has been relatively quiet since schools opened and Mr Tsele said he was encouraged by the attendance rates.

The crunch in black education will come at the end of March when the SPCC holds a conference to discuss the demands made at the December National Education Conference at Wits.

The December conference issued an ultimatum to the department to meet several demands by the end of March.

The demands, which were mainly political, included the unbanning of the Congress of South African Students, the lifting of the state of emergency and the release of all parents, teachers and pupils in detention.

Mr Tsele said the SPCC had heard nothing from the Government concerning the demands.

He hoped the Government would take the demands very seriously as the year's schooling programme depended on their being met.

"The situation in the black schools is slowly breaking down and many pupils have pinned their hopes on the Government meeting these demands," he said.

Mr T Khambule, a past principal of Orlando High School and a mathematics lecturer at the University of the Witwatersrand, said he believed the Government was "taking the demands as a joke".

He said one of the reasons for the drop-off in pupil numbers was apathy.

"The optimism at the beginning of the year has faded. Most of the pupils feel that the school year will not be completed and this factor has led to many children losing interest in classes."

He added: "After the Government announced that

schools would remain segregated the situation deteriorated. If the Government continues to work in reverse gear we can expect problems."

The general secretary of the Azanian Students' Organisation, Mr Chris Ngcobo, said students saw 1986 as a "year of action".

"Being the 10th anniversary of the Soweto riots, this year is a very historic one. Pupils believe that they can take power over education."

Mr Ngcobo said the unity between workers, students, parents and other groups had strengthened the students' power. If, for example, a worker went on strike students would hold a solidarity boycott.

He said a major problem in the schools was the lack of teacher enthusiasm.

"Many teachers are very disillusioned with the schools situation and they have left their jobs and gone into industry."

/12851

CSO: 3400/1183

SECRETARY GENERAL OSCAR DHLOMO SPEAKS ON BEHALF OF INKATHA

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 24 Feb 86 p 12

[Article by Dr Oscar Dhlomo, Secretary General of Inkatha: "The Case for Inkatha"]

[Text]

It is not surprising that there is a great deal of confusion in some quarters about the national cultural liberation movement, Inkatha, led by Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi.

Recently, for instance, *The Star* in one issue (January 31) published a Page 8 denial by Inkatha of any involvement in so-called "vigilante" groups in Leandra. On Page 12, however, journalist Jo Anne Collinge wrote with some authority about "so-called 'Inkatha' gangs" in Leandra and "pitched battles between gun-toting 'Inkatha' members and ... supporters".

Ms Collinge did not make it clear that the reason she put the name "Inkatha" in quotes was because there was no proof that the real Inkatha movement was involved. In short, what she should have said, but didn't, was that there were allegations that a gun-toting gang calling itself "Inkatha" was running amok in the Leandra area. Inkatha officials had, however, denied that any Inkatha members were implicated in any way.

Ms Collinge had not, in fact, contacted Inkatha to hear its side of the story — hence this lengthy explanation of Inkatha's views and its rebuttal of allegations which, to put it mildly, somewhat smear the good name of the movement.

To be fair, Ms Collinge was not the only one who made the same "mistake". Another newspaper went further and said that not only had an "Inkatha" gang murdered Chief Ampie Mayisa in Leandra but that the "vigilante" group was paid R10 000 to do so.

So ready were some to believe this libel that even the Anglican Bishop Suffragan of Johannesburg, Bishop Simeon Nkoane, was quoted in the Press as telling US Assistant Secretary of State Dr Chester Crocker that "... Mayisa's attackers were members of Inkatha, the powerful and politically conservative organisation led by Chief Buthelezi".

So now Inkatha stands accused not only of having

"vigilantes" but, even worse, of being involved in paid "death squads".

The facts of the matter are that Inkatha does not have a branch in Leandra or anywhere near it! Furthermore, the poor unfortunate man who was hacked to death in Leandra for being an "Inkatha" member was not a member of Inkatha.

In short, Inkatha denies any involvement in the tragic murders and mayhem in Leandra. Inkatha does not have "vigilante" groups, nor does it support these so-called "extra-legal agencies".

So why, readers may well ask, was Inkatha's name dragged into the issue in the first place? And why are some people only too willing to perpetuate this slander? To explain this one must move away for a moment from the sordid subject of "vigilantes" into the bloodier arena of politics in South Africa today.

Inkatha has a total membership of 1 155 094. No other political organisation in the country, black or white, can prove so many paid-up supporters. And here lies the rub. Inkatha's strength is feared in many quarters. Respected, of course, in others.

The main protagonists in a well-organised campaign to erode Inkatha's power base are the ANC mission in exile and the United Democratic Front. This is a simple statement of fact.

The UDF and its leaders and patrons, including prominent churchmen who openly call for support for the ANC, leave no stone unturned in their attempts to denounce Chief Buthelezi and Inkatha.

Strategies differ

Numerous documents and verbatim statements in possession of Inkatha indicate that as far as Inkatha and Chief Buthelezi are concerned, these men of the cloth definitely do not "love thy brother". Working in tandem, supporters of the ANC and the UDF have mounted a highly sophisticated cam-

paign of denigration and vilification against Inkatha. The reason is really quite simple. Strategies differ.

Where the use of violence is concerned the UDF has, since its inception, set about to make the country ungovernable and the ANC has been waging a so-called "armed struggle" for decades. Inkatha is committed to non-violence and the politics of negotiation.

The UDF does not espouse the free enterprise capitalist system, nor does the ANC. Inkatha does. The UDF supports sanctions against South Africa and so does the ANC. Inkatha is resolutely against the disinvestment campaign.

So, clearly, we have two organisations whose political agendas differ quite radically from Inkatha's. I won't complicate this scenario by bringing in other organisations, such as Azapo, which don't agree with Inkatha or the UDF.

The ANC and the UDF have, quite correctly, perceived Inkatha to be a threat to their ultimate aim of becoming South Africa's de facto "post-liberation government" — as the political pundits put it. (Political commentators seem to be all agreed that the leaders of the UDF would readily allow themselves to be absorbed into the ANC if that organisation were unbanned.)

On no occasion has the ANC ever committed itself to a multi-party democracy. It sees itself as a government in a future one-party state. And on no occasion has the UDF ever challenged this interpretation of democracy.

Inkatha, meanwhile, has set itself on the road to peaceful black negotiations with whites, coloureds and Indians and the ultimate expression of this would be free and fair elections in a multi-party unitary State.

Inkatha and its leaders in kwaZulu (no matter that they have blocked so-called independence for the region) have become a focus of political enmity

by the ANC and the UDF. On their side, the level of animosity is very deep indeed.

Smear campaign

There is not doubt that the ANC and the UDF appeal to a considerable number of people who have "high visibility" (as they say in media jargon) in their various fields.

And when it gets down to the dirty tricks department, there's nothing like a good smear campaign to sow dissension and confusion among the ranks of the "enemy" and elsewhere. One just has grudgingly to admit that the ANC and the UDF are doing a magnificent job on their respective propaganda fronts.

Inkatha is literally under siege as it tries to fend off reports claiming, for example, that Inkatha members "swoop on houses with heavily armed policemen", that Inkatha "impis" terrorise whole townships and so on and so on. The movement gets blamed even for tribal faction fights. And the latest is gun-toting vigilantes called "Inkatha" running amok in a township.

One would like to be able to ignore these attempts to discredit Inkatha but the campaign of vilification has become very serious indeed.

The cruel world of South African black politics is such that fair play has flown out the window and, as a result, actions and reactions and abuses are perpetrated by all.

The facts of the matter are that all is not well in the black struggle for liberation and often things are not what they are purported to be.

Politics in this country have entered a crucial phase of transition. It would, therefore, be naive for concerned citizens who read newspapers to take everything at face value.

The struggles for power are under way in all quarters. Some have already taken off their gloves and are baring their bloodied knuckles.

/12851

CSO: 3400/1083

NEW TRANSKEI PRESIDENT ADMIRES CHANGES IN NATION

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 21 Feb 86 p 13

[Text]

UMTATA. — The new State President of Transkei, Paramount Chief Tutor Ndamase, yesterday said Transkei was looking with admiration at the constitutional evolution that was taking place in South Africa, which was a bastion of Western civilisation on the African continent.

Chief Ndamase was delivering his first address to the Transkei nation shortly after he had been sworn in as the third State President of Transkei since 1976.

"I want to assure you ladies and gentlemen, that if through these difficult and turbulent times we can develop a new and greater concern and care for one another, we can create a kind of society that will be unique and be a beacon of light for the world to see.

"In Transkei we are a fully-fledged independent nation, a community of people associated with a particular territory and therefore complying in all respects with the requisites for full statehood.

"Transkei's activity encompassed a very wide

scope in both bi-lateral and multi-lateral relations and has evolved under the very complex and generally difficult conditions of a country whose very essence places her always in the front lines of the struggle for peace, progress and democratisation of international relations.

"I sincerely appeal to you as Transkeians and parents of our children to inculcate the correct moral values in our children, because Transkei faces the challenges and opportunities not only of her own changed status but also of the last quarter of the 20th century.

"What will be needed most of all, perhaps, will be flexible and imaginative approaches to education, readiness for change and a willingness to jettison conventional attitudes," he said.

The new President urged Transkeians in all walks of life to work hard in the capacities in which they served their country, as only hard work would build the nation.

A 21-gun salute and a fanfare of trumpets and pealing of church bells

had earlier marked the climax of the inauguration of Paramount Chief Tutor Nyangilizwe Ndamase, as he sat down in the Anglican Cathedral to sign the inaugural documents.

The 65-year-old lay preacher and farmer from western Pondoland had just read the oath of office in Xhosa before the Transkei Chief Justice, Mr Justice J van Reenen, who draped the Presidential Sash around Chief Ndamase.

The 45-minute ceremony was witnessed by the South African Minister of Foreign Affairs Mr Pik Botha, and his wife, the President of Bophutatswana, Chief Lucas Mangope, and his wife, and the President of Venda, Chief Patrick Mphephu, and his wife.

In addition to a number of top Government officials from the three countries, there were visitors from Swaziland and the Ciskei.

From Swaziland came the relatives of Chief Ndamase's daughter-in-law, and from the Ciskei his two sisters. — Sapa.

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CSO: 3400/1182

HSRC REPORTS URBANIZATION OF BLACKS NEEDED

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 26 Feb 86 p 23

[Article by Sue Leeman]

[Text]

Urbanisation and "modernisation" of South African blacks is needed to keep down population growth and reduce poverty, says a report by the Institute for Sociological and Demographic Research (Isodem) of the Human Sciences Research Council.

An inflexible policy of influx control is therefore unrealistic in view of the high level of population growth — and impoverishment — it would promote, the report says.

The purpose of the investigation was to determine the implications of certain black urbanisation policies for population growth.

Researchers found that, initially, the removal of influx control and other hindrances to black migration might cause a high rate of black urbanisation — but that such a step was likely to lead to more manageable population levels than if influx control were maintained.

According to Isodem's division for demographic research, there has been a substantial decline in the size of black families in the "white areas" (where up to 40 percent of the

women practise family planning) to an average of four children per family.

In the black states the estimated average number of children in a family is between six and seven, with only about 16 percent of the women using contraception.

The researchers found that black reproduction usually began at an early age with 55 percent of all first births among black women in "white" areas occurring during the women's teens.

In addition, cultural values of fertility and low standards of living — 75 percent of South African blacks live in Third World conditions — often increased fertility levels.

However, the researchers said, "If the majority of South African blacks were to become urbanised and thus forced by the demands of modern metropolitan life to abandon their traditional fertility behaviour, and if an effective and dynamic family planning programme were introduced countrywide, the black population growth rate would be reduced drastically".

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CSO: 3400/1182

BRIEFS

QWAQWA ASSEMBLY CONVENES--Phuthaditjhaba--The Minister of Education and Culture in the House of Assembly, Mr P.J. Clase, yesterday opened the second session of the fifth QwaQwa Legislative Assembly at Phuthaditjhaba. Mr Clase told the Legislative Assembly that the "calm and tranquility that prevail in QwaQwa and the firm maintenance of law and order" were the clearest examples of the assembly's devotion to its task to uplift the QwaQwa people. "And this serves to counter the efforts of those who wish to destroy peace in South Africa," he said. On the subject of land matters, Mr Clase said the consolidation and incorporation of Botshabelo in QwaQwa had received serious attention by the South African Government since the visit by the State President last year. "The purchase of land for the development of the industrial township between Harrismith and Kestel will, it is hoped, have been completed by the end of this year, and then a start will be made with the work of developing it," he said. Job opportunities would become an ever greater problem in the future, he said, and if the problem was to be dealt with successfully, work seekers would have to be trained.--Sapa [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 22 Feb 86 p 13] /9317

PLANS FOR INDUSTRY IN KWAZULU--More than R2 500 000 has been made available in a bold plan designed to promote the development of small industry in KwaZulu. The move, initiated by the KwaZulu Finance and Investment Corporation (KFC) through the Development Bank of Southern Africa (DBSA), is seen as an important method of promoting Black entrepreneurship and creating vital job opportunities within the region. The KFC hopes to generate a further R5 600 000 to finance small industrial development during 1986/87. The ambitious 15-year R2 562 000 finance programme, operating at an interest rate of between 8 percent and 10 percent, is directed at the establishment of small industries in KwaZulu. The programme consists of the construction of 11 industrial and services complexes, two community complexes, obtaining land, provision of loans to small industrialists, training and counselling costs as well as the investment of working capital. To date eight of the 13 planned projects in areas including Ulundi, Ngwelezana, Inanda, Nquthu and Wembezi have already been initiated at an overall cost of R833 052. Three others are in the process of being implemented at a total cost of R1 076 000. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 21 Feb 86 p 23] /9317

CSO: 3400/1182

PARALLELS SEEN BETWEEN BOTHA, VOSTER LEADERSHIP

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 25 Feb 86 p 16

[Article by Hannes de Wet]

[Text] There is growing talk in Government circles that Dr Jannie Roux, secretary-general of President Botha's office, is emerging as the power behind the throne.

This is according to two political scientists at the Rand Afrikaans University.

Professor Deon Geldenhuys and Mr Koos van Wyk compare this with the relationship former Prime Minister Mr BJ Vorster had with General Hendrik van den Bergh, head of the then Bureau for State Security.

In an article in the January edition of *South Africa International*, a quarterly magazine published by the South Africa Foundation, the two scientists endeavour to trace similarities between the leadership of Mr Vorster and that of Mr P W Botha. They find "striking parallels".

On the role of confidants they say: "One specific question on decision making, relevant to both administrations, concerns the two leaders' openness to information and advice.

Adviser

"To whom did they listen? Were there confidants?

"In the case of Vorster, his principal adviser was General H J van den Bergh, head of the Bureau for State Security and a close personal friend over many years.

"The Erasmus Commission, which investigated the Information

affair, referred to Van den Bergh as 'the power behind the throne'.

"Van den Bergh's political role was the cause of some of the fiercest clashes between Botha, then a Minister, and Vorster. Not surprisingly then, Botha, as head of Government, did not appoint a Van den Bergh-like confidant.

"Botha's system of government by committee is also thought to make such a relationship difficult and unlikely.

"In Government circles there is nonetheless growing talk of such a figure emerging.

"He is said to be Dr Jannie Roux, secretary-general of the President's Office, referred to as 'JR' by politicians and bureaucrats.

"Whatever Roux's precise influence with Botha may be, an impression gaining ground is that the President is becoming increasingly detached and insulated from his Cabinet and parliamentary caucus.

"Vorster, too, is believed to have similarly withdrawn himself in the final years of his premiership. Only the select few, above all Van den Bergh, had ready access to Vorster."

Another analogy pointed to by the RAU lecturers is the fact that President Botha today is a target for the same kind of criticism which he himself levelled at Mr Vorster during his last years as Prime Minister.

When Mr P W Botha succeeded Mr Vorster as Prime Minister, the two academics say, it was no secret

that he had several disagreements with his leader.

"One of the things that annoyed Botha was Vorster's general lack of urgency in handling national issues.

"Today, seven years after Botha came to power, he is being widely criticised both at home and abroad for his apparent lack of urgency and indeed direction in tackling South Africa's greatest political issue, viz black political rights.

"Vorster was being regarded by verligte Afrikaners as a major stumbling block on the road to reform. He was regarded not as part of the answer to South Africa's difficulties, but as part of the problem.

"Today, verligtes are asking: Et tu, Botha? Has he too reached the limits of his capacity or willingness to reform?"

On the question of Mr Botha stepping down, the two lecturers find "some interesting parallels" with Mr Vorster's position.

"It is known that Vorster suffered ill health in the last years of his premiership. This factor weighed heavily in his decision to resign the post.

Rumours

"In the case of Botha, there were persistent rumours throughout 1985 that he has health problems. The official response has been a stunned silence, thereby only fuelling speculation.

"Vorster had given serious thought to retiring well before eventually doing so in September 1978. On several occasions he postponed his departure on the grounds that South Africa was experiencing critical times.

"Botha might be influenced by a similar consideration.

"More than that, a retirement at this stage would look like an admission of defeat. If Botha cares for his place in history — as most politicians do — he can hardly resign when the country is in turmoil.

"The public's last impressions of him may become their lasting impressions — and these are not particularly complimentary.

"What all this may point to is that Botha will soldier on for some time to come," the RAU academics say.

On the face of it, they conclude, Mr Vorster and Mr Botha had to contend with many similar challenges.

"History seemed to be repeating itself, but the price was going up in the sense that Botha's range of options was narrowing.

"Finally, if political history is repeating itself in South Africa," Professor Geldenhuys and Mr van Wyk ask, "should one conclude that Botha's political career is likely to come to the same ignominious end as his predecessor's?"

"Will Botha too be remembered more for what he failed to do than for what he achieved?"

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CSO: 3400/1187

METHODISTS WARN BOTHA ON APARTHEID

Durban POST NATAL in English 12-15 Feb 86 p 6

[Article by Rashida Dhooma: "Methodists Agree to Support PW, But..."]

[Text] THE Methodist Church of South Africa has agreed, after a week long retreat in Mariannhill, outside Pinetown, to support President PW Botha in his reform initiatives but has, at the same time, warned that it would fail if he didn't give substance to his words.

The Reverend Ernest Baartman, President of the Conference of the Methodist Church of Southern Africa, warned: "Apartheid must be seen to be dismantled. That is a Christian imperative which the State President can no longer ignore."

Mr Baartman said Acts such as the Population Registration Act, the Group Areas Act, the Land Act and laws pertaining to influx control should therefore be repealed without delay.

He warned that influx control was too deeply resented to be disguised under other laws.

Mr Baartman said the church wanted to adopt a positive attitude. He said for too long "we have been seen to be negative to what has been said by the State President. We are willing to support him".

He said if the State President did not abolish apartheid, others would cremate it.

The Rev Peter Storey said there was a longing in the land to see an end to division and hatred.

He said for decades the

Government said the church did not know what they were talking about.

"We claimed certain things were really hurting people. After all this time the Government now admits they are hurting people."

Mr Storey said the church had the right to respond to President Botha's promises for the following reasons.

□ The church was actively involved with the people who were being hurt. Church ministers who worked in the townships knew the pulse of the people who were suffering.

□ The church had remained multiracial in the face of apartheid.

□ The church did not seek power.

"We were impressed by what President Botha said about law and liberty. However, a whole generation has grown up hating the law. Only a Bill of Rights, granting protection under the law will get respect for a civilised and stable society — where a policeman is once again seen to be a friend."

□ Mr Theo Coggin, information officer for the church, said their support for President Botha would not change despite new developments in Parliament that included the resignation of the leader of the opposition, Dr F Van Zyl Slabbert, on Friday last week.

DETERIORATING SECURITY SITUATION IN EASTERN CAPE DEPLORED

Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English 16 Feb 86 p 14

[Article by Ken Owen in Another View column]

[Text]

THE ANC's campaign to make parts of South Africa ungovernable has, in the Eastern Cape, come close to fruition. The townships of the Eastern Cape Development Board are now essentially without effective government.

Police and army units patrol the streets, but the law which prevails is that of the jungle: people are tried by kangaroo courts, without any of the safeguards that civilisation has developed in its search for justice, and executed on street corners. The security forces go around afterwards to pick up the corpses.

The Government pretends to rent houses, but it can't collect the rents. It provides some elementary services, but it doesn't get paid. As a result, says Mr Andrew Savage, PFP Member of Parliament for Walmer, the administration board was owed nearly R20-million at the start of 1986.

Officials, trying to keep things going, are looting capital development funds for current expenditure, a fundamental corruption of the principles of good government which has recently manifested itself in the central government, too.

The Government, unable itself to govern the townships, has tried to pass the buck to community councils, but in the Eastern Cape two-thirds of these have collapsed and two out of four black local authorities have ceased to function.

The ANC has, since early last year, broadcast instructions to its cadres to "eliminate" all black people who might be deemed to assist in administering the townships. That instruction has been

carried out with a ferocity that prevents black officials from working outdoors. They try to hide in their offices.

The technique is well tested: the systematic assassination of village leaders was used to collapse the administration of South Vietnam. Terror succeeds where minor officials go unprotected.

Mr Oliver Tambo, president of the ANC, seems determined to pursue the strategy. Questioned by the Foreign Affairs Committee of the House of Commons on October 29, he bluntly refused to condemn even the killing of the children of black policemen.

More recently, the ANC has been broadcasting instructions to its cadres to form a revolutionary administration based on a network of block committees.

If the Vietnamese pattern holds, these block committees will collect the rents and fees that the Government cannot collect, conscript the "troops" whose loyalty the Government cannot win, determine the syllabus for schools the Government can't control, and generally begin to take over the administration of the country.

On this pile of administrative rubble Mr Chris Heunis is now trying to erect his edifice of regional service committees.

His department operates in the manner of the Krupp steel empire which, at the end of the Second World War, was reputed still to be sending out instructions, neatly duplicated and filed, to factories already destroyed or overrun by the Russian army.

The monumental irrelevance of what Mr Heunis is doing is one symptom among many that President Botha's phase of reform has essentially run its course. The humiliation of Mr Pik Botha during the no-confidence debate simply confirmed what most people already perceived to be true.

The origins of this reform phase can be traced to the early Seventies, probably to the time when Mr Gerrit Viljoen was head of the Broederbond. Certainly, the outlines of the tricameral Parliament can be discerned in Broederbond documents dating from about 1976, through the 1977 proposals of Mr Vorster's government, and through various subsequent modifications.

The idea of a separate council — or forum, or mechanism, or what-you-will — to link blacks into a federal/confederal structure can similarly be traced back a decade or more. Afrikaner constitutional thinking (the movement is wider than the National Party) has proceeded very slowly indeed.

The miniscule shifts in constitutional thinking have produced some significant changes in political and social policy — the recognition of the permanence of black urban populations, acceptance of urbanisation, labour reform, expansion of the education system, and so on through a long, well-known list.

But it is fairly generally agreed now that all this falls short of resolving the country's conflicts. Intellectually, the Government cupboard is bare, reduced to the local government manipulations of Mr Heunis, or the various kinds of talks into which President Botha tries to tempt Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi.

Politically, the National Party is stuck in the contradictions of its own policies, brutally brought to the surface by that superb parliamentarian, Dr Ferdi Hartzenberg: If power is to be shared, surely a black man can take a turn as State President? And if he is to be democratically elected, surely that black man can be Mr Nelson Mandela?

Confronted with these questions, President Botha turned like Pavlov's dog to savage his Foreign Minister, but the policy contradiction remains.

Besides, the programme of political reform has been accompanied by a failure of administrative reform which amounts to national catastrophe.

The destruction of the national currency was dramatised by President Botha's Rubicon speech, but it was caused by the years of maladministration that preceded that speech.

In the decade since 1975 the volume of mining output has increased by 16 percent; the volume

of manufacturing output has increased by less than a third.

But prices have risen more than three-fold, unemployment has gone beyond human tragedy to political threat, and the bureaucracy itself has become a monster that consumes wealth faster than it can be produced.

The Budget, in the hands of a Minister of Finance whose time on the back benches was lamentably short, is now quite clearly out of control.

The Government is playing its usual game at this time of the year of leaking terrifying figures to take the shock off the actual Budget, but Mr Barend du Plessis will be looking for not much less than R38 000-million in taxes.

The arms budget, at about four percent of gross domestic product, is not excessive, and the police force is undermanned (and therefore often over-armed), and the nursing corps is so run-down that a huge edifice like the Johannesburg Hospital has never been fully used.

The money the Government confiscates is destined to be squandered instead on regional and local governments that won't work, or on dismembering the health services, or for balkanising education and trying to put it together again, or on sustaining debt-ridden, ill-governed, illiberal Bantustans.

To see where it ends, we need look only at the present condition of the Eastern Cape.

The political question for the immediate future is whether President Botha's government, now at the end of a painfully slow cycle of constitutional change, can find the intellectual energy and political skill to begin a new cycle of renewal. The ANC is betting it cannot.

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CSO: 3400/1197

RIGIDITY OF NATIONAL MPS DEPLORED

Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English 9 Feb 86 p 18

[Commentary by Max Du Preez]

[Text]

IF State President P W Botha this time *did* cross the Rubicon, he did not take National Education Minister F W de Klerk with him.

Also in the shallow waters on the other side of Rubicon is Law and Order Minister Louis le Grange. And, it would appear, the majority of Nat MPs.

Their utterances in this week's Parliamentary debate were like a bucket of cold water in the face of optimists after the President's opening address. There was hardly a hint of the reformist and bold spirit of the 'speech from the throne'.

South Africa and the outside world, finding it hard to believe the new tone of the President, were watching Parliament with eagle eyes for signs of confirmation or contradiction.

Debate

Mr de Klerk's policy speech and his comments to the foreign Press corps were most certainly perceived as contradictions — as was the debate of the House of Assembly's "Whites Only" dining room.

Mr le Grange even coined a new buzz word for what most South Africans and the world still believe to be apartheid: "eiesoortige ontwikkeling" (development of your own kind).

The only positive aspect of this week's session was that at least the new debate crystallised: that between "eiesoortige ontwikkeling" and voluntary association.

Perhaps President Botha did not, after all, mean that the concept of apartheid had been outgrown, but merely the "outdated concept" of apartheid. No wonder cynics say the President's speech was aimed at the outside world and black South Africans, while Mr de Klerk's version was meant for the folk.

Or perhaps what is happening is that the NP has embarked on a rewriting of definitions and phraseology.

Then it is important that the whole of South Africa realises that when the Government says apartheid is dead, it only means the old crude form of all-out racial segregation is being phased out.

We will still be kept apart — in residential areas, schools, hospitals and in political institutions.

Mr de Klerk, significantly, made it quite clear: "In my capacity as chairman of the Ministers Council of the House of Assembly I will, with the full support of the whole party, from time to time put the standpoint of the NP clearly and lucidly."

Mr de Klerk could not get himself as far as to also state

plainly that apartheid was dead. Instead, he said the PFP was saying the NP was still an apartheid party, while the CP said the NP had rejected apartheid.

The furthest the Minister could get was to add: "If their (the CP's) policy is apartheid, then apartheid is definitely not the policy of this party."

He could not even use "power sharing" without a but. "Therefore there is only one alternative... an alternative that provides for, yes, power sharing, but also separation of power."

Then he spelt out his theme: freedom of association is not possible; there has to be a formalised classification and definition of ethnic groups; any new system must be rigidly and squarely based on separate racial groups and group security.

Some quotes from his speech:

● "There are certain fundamental affairs that are inextricably bound to group security. The most important is that each people (volk), each group, must have its own community life (gemeenskaplewe).

Interests

"This entails own residential areas, own schools, own institutions and systems within which the group can

maintain its own character and handle group interests."

● "It means that there must be certainty on the definition of every group. It further means that each group must have an own power base, a power base within which the group can handle its own affairs on its own and from where its leaders co-operate, share power and decide together with leaders of other groups over affairs of common interest."

Minister de Klerk was adamant in his rejection of the principle of freedom of association:

"There are two parties concerned with this: the individual who wants to become part of it, and the group of which he wants to become a member. There are always two relevant issues, namely the needs of the individual and acceptance by the group."

"All I want to say today is that some ruling or other is necessary to ensure meaningful association of a specific individual with a specific group."

Law and Order Minister le Grange also found it necessary to start his speech redefining apartheid:

"It is true that hurtful and discriminatory measures and customs are objectionable. But it is also true in virtually all countries of the world that differentiation is often needed, and must be maintained."

"The essence of the policy of the NP was not the apartheid caricature with which we are confronted today — although there lie many unfortunate things locked up in this concept — but it is the concept of 'eiesoortige ontwikkeling', especially as far as own affairs are concerned. This aspect of our policy has led to good results."

The PFP's Harry Schwarz spoke immediately after Mr de Klerk and put his finger on the essence: "There is a fundamental difference between people deciding in accordance with their own volition with whom they should associate and restrictions upon that freedom imposed by law. That is the whole point."

"There is nowhere in the world that I am aware of where there is a law which prevents a man from associating with whom he wants to associate. The only place

where it exists is in South Africa."

"What I find so remarkable is that members on that side of the House were prepared to agree to repeal the law which prohibited the association of the most intimate nature that can exist. However, when it comes to lesser degrees of association they dig in their heels. That is utterly illogical."

Crisis

Pinelands MP Dr Alex Boraine explained it further by using an example of what could happen: if a white MP marries a coloured woman who runs successfully for Parliament, she would have to be in a separate chamber. "That means they can copulate together, but they cannot legislate together!"

Whatever the possible merits in the NP's arguments on the impossibility of voluntary association, the unfortunate thing is that the majority of black South Africans are going to see — and experience — it as apartheid.

It is this rigidity which ensures a perpetuation of the crisis.

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CSO: 3400/1199

DIRECTOR OF NEST DISCUSSES FIRST NON-RACIAL SCHOOL VENTURE

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 28 Feb 86 p 14

[Article by Sue Pleming]

[Text]

A new era will dawn in South Africa's education system next year when this country's first fully non-racial school opens.

After several years of negotiation with the Government an educational group called the New Era Schools Trust (NEST) has finally been given the go-ahead to open a non-racial school in Tongaat.

The Tongaat school will be co-educational and will initially cater for high school pupils. It will have an enrolment of children in which each population group is fairly represented.

NEST, which received more than R8 million from the Anglo American and De Beers Chairman's Fund Educational Trust, also plans to develop schools near Grahamstown, Cape Town and Johannesburg.

The Grahamstown school is already in the advanced stages and may be completed by 1987. Suitable sites for the Cape Town and Johannesburg schools are still being negotiated.

The announcement that a non-racial school will be born in 1987 comes at a time when the Government has strongly confirmed its intention to keep State schools racially segregated.

Racial groups

Although private schools have allowed children of different racial groups to occupy the same classrooms, the Tongaat school will be the first educational institution

established from the outset as non-racial.

Endless trips down the corridors of Government were made by NEST over a period of several years.

The trust was formed in 1981 by a group of concerned South Africans to establish schools in which all pupils, irrespective of race, creed, nationality or class, would be eligible for admission.

The trust is headed by a former Vice-Chancellor of the University of the Witwatersrand, Professor G R Bozzoli, and the trustee list reads like a "who's who" in South Africa's education circles.

One of the main driving forces behind the creation of the non-racial education system is NEST's director, Mr Deane Yates, a former headmaster of St John's College and founder of a non-racial school in Botswana called Maru A Pula.

The assistant director is Mr T S Krige, a former headmaster of St Stithian's College in Randburg and the founding headmaster of Woodmead School.

Mr Yates was headmaster at St John's College in Johannesburg for 16 years before he went to Botswana in 1971 to establish the non-racial school Maru A Pula in Gaborone.

"Maru A Pula was a means to an end. I knew that if a non-racial school in Botswana was successful we could launch the same project in South Africa," he said.

He returned to South Africa in 1981 as NEST's director and with a

mission to establish a network of schools which contain the same educational philosophy adopted at Maru A Pula.

The Tongaat school and its successors will also incorporate many of the recommendations made in the report of the 1981 De Lange investigation into education.

It was essential, said Mr Yates, that a non-racial school system was developed in South Africa.

"The reality in South Africa is that there are the most gigantic educational problems to be solved. These problems have been caused by the lack of progress to date and the black pupil explosion.

"The NEST schools will be a beacon light in this sea of blackness. We hope that the schools will be a model for South Africa's future education system."

Although most private schools now allowed entrance to all race groups, Mr Yates said there were faults with these open schools.

"A small enrolment of other races is dangerous if maintained for too long. As long as there is enrolment in which a deprived population group finds itself seriously in the minority, there will be resentment and frustration," he said.

The policy of the NEST schools ensures that each population group is fairly represented so that no child will feel that he is the minority.

The NEST schools will also be deliberately unpretentious. "They will not be the Etons of the veld," said Mr Yates.

"We would like a child from a disadvantaged background to feel as much at home as the child from a privileged background."

Strong emphasis will be placed on self-help and community services.

"Self-help really means that the pupils and teachers will have to help with the running of the school. In Botswana we found that some of the most meaningful interaction between the pupils and teachers took place over the kitchen sink."

Community services

Involvement in community services was very important as it helped the pupils to understand "how the other half of the world lived".

"If these pupils are going to be leaders they must understand how other people live and must not distance themselves from their communities," he said.

Apart from getting the green light from Government to establish these schools, there have also been problems finding suitable locations. It was essential, said Mr Yates, that the schools were built in "racially grey" areas.

"It would have been pointless to build a non-racial school in an area which was already labelled white, black, coloured or Indian. We had to find locations which were racially grey."

The site for the Tongaat and Grahamstown schools were appropriate and Mr Yates said suitable locations for the Cape Town and Johannesburg institutions were still being negotiated.

An important rule of the trust will be that one in every four pupils will be a bursary holder.

"Our schools will not be for the elite. They will reflect to the widest possible extent the South African society."

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CSO: 3400/1197

NEW NON-RACIAL SCHOOLS HERALD NEW ERA IN NATION'S EDUCATION

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 28 Feb 86 p 10

[Article by Janine Stein]

[Text]

A SERIES of schools which claim to herald a new era in promoting peaceful social change in South Africa are to be established in at least three centres around the country over the next few years.

The first of the New Era Schools Trust (Nest) schools is already being built in Tongaat in Natal at a cost of about R8,4-million and is scheduled to take in its first group of Standard Six pupils in January next year.

The second school will be near Grahamstown and the third in the Transvaal.

A further two schools are planned for other parts of the country pending further planning and consultation with local communities, the director of Nest, Mr Deane Yates, announced yesterday.

Objective

The objective of the schools will be to achieve parity between the races, with the population groups in the regions fairly represented, Mr Yates, a former headmaster of St John's College in Johannesburg and the founder of the successful Maru a Pula School in Botswana, said.

All the schools will be co-educational and at least half the pupils will be boarders.

Each of the first three schools will ultimately accommodate 300 pupils with 60 being taken into the Tongaat school at Standard Six level next year. This will be followed by an annual enrolment of 60 pupils in two streams of 30 in Standard Six.

Best education

Mr Yates said Nest was not attempting to create

an elite school "nor are we looking exclusively for geniuses, although obviously we will offer the best kind of education we possibly can. What we are really trying to turn out is well balanced and well educated South Africans of all races who have learned to live with one another."

The cost of the school will be kept as low as possible and a Government subsidy is not expected to be taken. An extensive bursary scheme will be offered.

Speaking about the choice of areas for the schools, Mr Yates said Nest had had to find land accessible to all the communities in the region.

Worked hard

"We have worked hard to find land that is in a kind of grey racially indeterminate area so that the

school, as a fully integrated community, can grow up organically in the veld, as it were, rather than face the difficulties of being in the midst of a more racially restricted environment," he said.

The launch of the schools follows five years of careful planning and extensive discussions with leading South Africans.

Trustees

Another man behind the trust is Mr Steyn Krige, the founder of Woodmead School near Johannesburg.

Twenty-two eminent educationalists and businessmen make up the board of trustees chaired by Professor G R Bozzoli. The deputy chairman is Professor P F Monahoe from the University of the North.

The chairman of the national and international fund raising committee is Mr Mike Rosholt, chairman of Barlows.

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TWO VIEWS ON FUTURE OF EDUCATION

Deputy Minister of Education and Development

Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English 9 Feb 86 p 19

[Article by Sam De Beer]

[Text] There should be no doubt in anybody's mind that the educational development of black people in South Africa is directly related to the future development of the country as a whole.

On Friday, January 31, the State President reiterated the Government's commitment to the provision of equal education opportunities for all population groups, and said the process of reform in education was in full swing.

On the one hand we have to satisfy a growing social demand for education — and we also have to provide skilled and trained manpower for commerce and industry, whose needs are becoming increasingly more sophisticated.

On the other hand we have to cope with typically Third World problems of development and growth, and of transition from one world to another, from one development stage to another, with their often conflicting and different values and attitudes.

The magnitude of the task and responsibility is clearly evident from the following facts:

- The total number of black pupils in Southern Africa has grown from 800 000 (8 percent of the black population) in 1953 to about 6,2-million (24 percent of the black population) this year.

- The black school population annually increases by 250 000. It means that about 300 large schools have to be built, and that at least 8 000 teachers must be trained annually.

- At present, 75 percent of all children attending school in Southern Africa are black, and demographers calculate that fully 78 percent of the total population will be black by the year 2020.

It is against this background that the Government's commitment vis-a-vis black education must be evaluated.

It is clearly in everybody's interest that the black man should currently be receiving the best possible education.

The role that education has to play in the social and political development of the black people is not always appreciated. After all, educational development and political maturation and sophistication go hand in hand.

FOLLOWING on the De Lange Report and the Government's White Paper on educational provision, the goal of equal education has become formally embedded in legislation as the first of the principles laid down for a national educational policy in the Act of 1984, by virtue of which the new central Department of National Education has been established with the responsibility of laying down and monitoring educational norms.

Since the Government took over the responsibility for black education in 1954, "elitist" education has given way to mass education. Sufficient numbers of teachers had to be trained, training standards had to be regularly upgraded and schools and classrooms had to be erected at an ever-increasing rate.

The Department of Education and Training often has to endure severe criticism because its priorities and achievements are measured against First World criteria and expectations, while it is actually handling a Third World situation with its peculiar problems and developmental phenomena which simply cannot be eliminated overnight.

There is only one realistic, scientifically valid criterion for evaluating education for black people: the actual reasonable progress that is being made and the rate at which it is being made.

The progress made in education for black people in recent years has been impressive.

- During the decade 1974 to 1984 the total number of black secondary pupils in South Africa increased dramatically from 147 000 to 753 000, i.e. more than five times — a growth rate that would put tremendous pressures

on even the best organised education system.

● Also striking is the growth in the total number of full-time black Standard 10 candidates, from a mere 11 000 in 1979 to 91 000 in 1985, i.e. an increase of 727 percent over six years.

● In the 10 years from 1970 to 1980 the number of senior and matriculation certificates issued to black pupils increased by 878 percent, compared to the 37 percent increase in the case of white pupils.

● Since the financial year 1978/79, the budget for the Department of Education and Training has increased from R143-million to more than R900-million for the current financial year.

This is a concrete example of the Government's commitment to provide equal education opportunities for all population groups.

An aspect which is closely related to the financing of black education is the much-maligned per capita expenditure figures

which, in the case of black pupils, increased from R84 in 1979/80 to about R365 in 1985/86.

Contrary to what many critics seem to believe, per capita expenditure is not a predetermined "formula" which forms the basis for the department's budget as part of a vicious conspiracy wantonly and deliberately impeding the black man's progress.

On the contrary, it is the result, or the translation into figures of a combination of planning, progress and achievement in any given year.

In fact, even at this stage a comparison between a new school for black pupils and a new school similar in size for white pupils, both staffed with teachers of equal qualifications, will show that the per capita expenditure is virtually the same.

Obviously this must be so since the same norms and standards apply to salaries, buildings, books and equipment.

Per capita expenditure and development go hand in hand. The pace of development serves as stimulus for the increase in per capita expenditure, while the opposite is not necessarily true.

In his book "The World Educational Crisis: A System Analysis", Phillip Coombs says there are people who believe "nothing is wrong with education that money won't fix" and points out that "there are, in fact, important constraints besides money which can limit the speed at which an educational system can expand, change and improve — and sometimes these prove even more unyielding than the money factor".

Increased expenditure on black education has, however, made it possible to give special attention not only to the elimination of historical and developmental backlogs, but also to the special needs of developing communities.

Some of the numerous special projects and programmes — all of which are aimed at improving the quality of education at the fastest possible rate — are the following:

Teacher Training. In addition to the ongoing expansion of pre-service training facilities and various in-service training schemes already in force, a new project, "Operation Alpha" has been launched to increase the competency of teachers (particularly at senior secondary level) and to assist them in improving their academic and professional qualifications in schools.

● **MANAGEMENT TRAINING.** A comprehensive programme, the largest of its kind in the world, was introduced in 1984 to improve the management skills of some 13 600 management personnel.

● **A FULL-SCALE INVESTIGATION** is being undertaken into the provision of education for children in rural areas.

● **PRE-PRIMARY EDUCATION.** In keeping with the Government's White Paper on education provision, a "bridging period" was introduced for children in the five-to-six-year age group. This programme is specifically aimed at preparing children for formal schooling and to increase their chances of success.

● **CAREER EDUCATION.** In addition to the establishment of new facilities to augment the existing 19 technical colleges and 31 comprehensive schools, a new approach to career education was announced recently.

● **USE OF TECHNOLOGY.** The Department of Education and Training is already playing a leading role in the use of video material, computer-assisted instruction and the application of laser technology in conjunction with computers.

● **A MOTIVATION PROGRAMME** for high school and college students was launched in 1983. Emphasis is placed on the role the student himself must play in determining his success and his future.

The Government has pledged itself to the establishment of acceptable political reform. I have understanding for the political aspirations of people.

However, when education is used as a political lever and, even worse, when this threatens to paralyse education, it becomes time for all thinking people to evaluate the situation because this could lead to educational suicide.

The department has one basic guideline concerning education and that is:

What is in the best interest of the child?

In stark contrast, innocent and uninformed children — even six-year-olds — have been abused for political purposes.

The acceptance of the Government's good intentions is essential for the restoration of order and stability in education. Order in education and stability in the black communities is essential for progress on the road of political reform and the accomplishment of the ideal of equal education for all population groups.

The key to quality education and to a brighter future for every individual in South Africa lies not in destroying but in building; not in confrontation but in co-operation; not in withdrawal but in communication; not in indifference but in commitment.

The historian Wells summarised it aptly when he said: "Human history becomes more and more a race between education and catastrophe".

Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English 9 Feb 86 p 19

[Article by Eric Molobi]

[Text]

THE educational crisis gripping the country is an integral part of certain weaknesses in the South African way of life — deficiencies that weigh heavily on black South Africans.

The core problem remains apartheid, from which flows unequal allocation of facilities, unequal allocation of state money per child, unqualified teachers and thus, inevitably, an overall inferior educational system for blacks.

It needs to be emphasised that from the black man's point of view the denial of meaningful access to the central political machinery of the country, where decisions are made for and about us without our participation, remains behind the anger in every black man's heart.

Other overt experiences such as the pass laws, brutality by the police and army, detentions, bannings and economic exploitation are all rooted in our disenfranchisement.

To isolate the crisis in black education from the whole political and social aspects of the present South Africa would be escapist.

The Soweto Parents Crisis Committee emerged from a meeting called by

the Soweto Civic Association — a civic organisation concerned with civic issues such as rent, electricity and bus fares.

The SPCC includes ordinary parents and teachers while it maintains a close link with students and various other groupings in the community such as priests, traders' organisations, women's organisations and the youth in general.

We believe in continual contact with the people we represent in order to review our mandate at every turn of events.

The SPCC has presented a number of demands to the Government, particularly the Department of Education and Training under Deputy Minister Sam de Beer and the South African Defence Force and SAP represented by Deputy Minister Adriaan Vlok.

Discussions with these men were brought about by the urgency of the situation after a number of students were shot and killed by security forces while inside school yards.

The SADF's behaviour had also caused considerable concern — disruption of normal schooling processes and the subverting of the authority of the school principals.

The SPCC's discussions with the state authorities are fundamentally different from the talks that must and will eventually be

held between the Government and legitimate national organisations.

We presented a number of demands, including the withdrawal of the SADF from the townships, the deferment of exams, the release of detained students, the stopping of police brutality and the scrapping of Bantu education.

None of these has been granted except the deferment of exams — grudgingly.

After the collapse of the matric examinations last year and the subsequent emergence of a threat for a year-long boycott of classes, it was imperative that the SPCC broaden its consultation with various student organisations, parents and other external organisations with a direct stake in the development of events within the country.

All these consultations, which culminated in the Wits Consultative Conference on December 28 and 29, were greatly beneficial.

At that conference resolutions resulting from two days of frank and self-searching debate emerged and are now with the Government.

We move towards March. The victorious students have returned to classes — but the State still has to play its part.

March 1986 remains the watershed that will either reveal the threshold of a new era or set the lines of a protracted conflict.

Below the surface there is room for positive action. A few areas: the removal of the SADF; the abandoning of the old statutory committees and their replacement with genuine ones with popular parental participation; the quiet reinstatement of dismissed teachers and students; the free supply of books and stationery; the reconstruction of schools (the private sector needs to play a role, particularly in the Eastern Cape); continuous discussions with parents' committees on a variety of issues.

The SPCC acknowledges the fact that we are living in trying but interesting times.

We in the SPCC believe the Government and the white community of the country cannot even pretend to know the bravery and militancy which imbues our children.

It is a militancy that was moulded from doing schoolwork at gunpoint; it is a militancy borne out of knowing the inside of prison cells while wearing school uniforms; much of it is moulded by the unending burial of colleagues who have fallen the victims of apartheid.

How then can we divorce educational problems from broad political ones?

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CSO: 3400/1199

REPORT REVEALS SCHOOLS UNREST DISTORTED BY MEDIA

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 27 Feb 86 p 4

[Text]

CAPE TOWN. — It had become clear that many pupils involved in unrest at Black schools last year had "very little or no conception of the meaning of demands and slogans," the Department of Education and Training said in its annual report for 1985 tabled in Parliament yesterday.

It was also clear that large groups of pupils, even in primary schools, were being "used for ulterior political motives and intimidated to take part in boycotts."

The report also said the wide publicity given to unrest at Black schools left the general public with a "distorted" impression of the extent of the disturbances.

Despite "continued daily liaison with the media" it remained alarming that certain sectors of the media concentrated on "negative, destructive and sensational report-

ing" and deliberately ignored important positive developments.

Continued negative reporting had a "definite detrimental influence on the attitudes and self-image of pupils" and "creates a breeding-ground for the misuse of pupils for political purposes which have no connection with education."

Reality

In reality an average of between 250 to 280 schools out of more than 7 500 were seriously disrupted by boycotts and intimidation in 1985.

This represented about 250 000 pupils out of a total of 1,8 million.

From September 1, 1984 to October 31, 1985, 126 of the Department's schools were damaged in incidents of unrest.

"In most cases the damage was slight and only 13 schools were damaged to the extent that they cannot be used for educational purposes. The total damage is estimated now at about R8-m."

Despite the relatively limited nature of the unrest, a special effort was made to "normalise conditions and to promote communications."

Several publications were distributed to point out to the community the detrimental effects of the boycotts on students, pupils, teachers and parents.

All students' complaints of an educational nature were thoroughly investigated and, if they were well-founded, immediate steps were taken to eliminate the problems.

These complaints, however, became "progressively more militant and political in nature."

Councils

Attempts to create a generally acceptable constitution for representative students' council had "unfortunately been slowed down by the inflexible attitude adopted by certain organisations."

These organisations also refused to contribute to the revision of the pro-

posed constitution after they had rejected it.

The Department nevertheless supported the principle that pupils should have representation in some form or other.

Guidelines for the establishment of these councils (SRC's) — including one that the SRC's should "restrict their interests and actions to educational matters affecting their own individual schools" — had consequently been sent to all schools to help with the establishment of such bodies.

The publication by the Minister in May 1985 of a detailed and explicit education policy for the Department clearly indicated the policy guidelines for the development of education.

The policy statement was also instrumental in refuting the "irresponsible statements on what the Department's policy is purported to be."

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COMMENTATOR CRITICIZES UNCHANGING MENTALITY OF NATIONALISTS

Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English 9 Feb 86 p 18

[Commentary by Ken Owen in Another View column]

[Text]

EVERYTHING in South Africa has changed in the past few years, except the conviction of the Nationalists that they have the solution to the country's problems.

"The realities of South Africa permit no other workable alternative," the Minister of National Education, Mr F W de Klerk, told the Assembly this week as he tried to persuade the Conservatives that apartheid was a nonsense.

It was a strange sight. Here he was, attacking Verwoerd with the same air of unshakable conviction that he brought to the defence of Verwoerd only a few years ago.

The Nationalists have managed to do something extraordinary in politics: they have repudiated the policies which they pursued with the fervour of religion for more than 30 years, without sacrificing the tiniest bit of their belief in their own wisdom.

"The purist theory of separation," Mr de Klerk lectured the Conservatives opposite him, "is simply not achievable."

Dr Andries Treurnicht, who at least understands the purist theory of separation, pounced on the point. "If apartheid is outdated, what happens to separate schools, residential areas, voters rolls, the population register, the Houses of Parliament?"

Mr de Klerk offered half an answer: separate residential areas would stay, and separate schools, and separate institutions, even separate systems (whatever that might mean).

One of the *oorbeligte* young Nats, Mr Albert Nothnagel, of Innesdal, confessed to some doubt. "Inside the NP," he said, "I work for the scrapping of the Separate Amenities Act in its entirety." Other *oorbeligtes*, like Leon Wessels and Wynand Malan, seemed to nod in approval.

But the Leader of the Opposition, Dr van Zyl Slabbert, was more interested in the impurities of the new non-purist system. The State President had promised liberty at group and community level. Did that mean voluntary association?

Mr de Klerk explained that, no, it was a kind of compulsory liberty. There had to be certainty about the definition of each group. You couldn't, he implied, have groups changing their shape all the time, with pieces moving hither and thither, and people bouncing in and out of a group at will. It would be chaotic. What would happen if a man changed his group when he was transferred from one town to another?

He smiled across the floor, first at the PFP benches, then at the CP, as though he had made a devastating point. His opponents merely looked bewildered.

To veterans of Parliament the game was clear. It was the task of Mr de Klerk to add the fine print to the ringing promises of the State President.

South African citizenship would be restored to people who lost it when the homelands became independent, said President Botha. But, added Mr de Klerk, that did not mean they would lose homeland citizenship. "We are actually talking about dual citizenship."

If Mr Botha's promise of one South Africa, one citizenship, actually means lots of citizenships, it also means lots of countries. "Voluntary independence remains," said Mr de Klerk, clearing the way for KwaNdebele to join Transkei in the twilight zone of homeland independence later this year.

"The restoration of South African citizenship is not synonymous," he added,

"with the ending of the independence of those four countries."

Verwoerd lives, shot through with impurities, but still recognisable as the inspiration for those purist views to which Dr Treurnicht clings, but which Mr de Klerk has found to be unachievable.

As with grand apartheid, so with the pass laws. The State President has promised that the system will be scrapped by July 1, but you had better wait for the fine print.

The *oorbeligtes* think it means that arbitrary pass arrests will stop, but that some way will be found to deal with the man who finds no work in the Transkei, marches to Cape Town, fails to find a job, moves into his uncle's backyard, and a year later is still hanging about the suburbs, hoping to pick up the odd job or the odd chance to nip across a fence and nick the laundry from the line.

What mechanism? If he must carry an identity document, everybody will have to carry it. If you try to soften the system by letting him produce his "pass" within a week, he'll vanish into shantytown, and only the honest citizen — the man who has a job and a house and a sense of dignity — will actually turn up at the police station.

There was a lot of talk in the lobbies this week about the various laws that might be used to keep the new freedoms of certain black people from being used by

unfree black people: vagrancy laws, trespass laws, proof of employment, proof of fixed abode. For a man like Mr de Klerk, there are a thousand ways to string out impure apartheid into the next century, now less than 14 years away.

Parliament is a world apart, and properly so. Its members are insulated from the reality of the mob. They enjoy the seclusion to think, and to ponder, and to examine the fine print, and to amend it. They have the opportunity for wisdom, even if they often squander it.

But there were moments when the reality of Parliament seemed to be heading towards the realities on the streets. Mr Harry Schwarz, seeing time grow short, raised the question of the kind of society that will come after apartheid: will we go from a racist bureaucratic tyranny to a non-racial bureaucratic tyranny? It was an interesting question. Apartheid is being displaced — on this single point all parties are agreed — but the method of its abolition will dictate the shape of the future state. Only the marxists in South Africa have a sure grasp of the point: to establish a marxist state requires violent revolution, reform won't do.

Hence, perhaps, to avoid a marxist state, reform must succeed?

The subject is fascinating, and germane to our future, but as soon as it threatened to intrude into the no-confidence debate, Mr de Klerk's various allies brought the discussion back to the reality of Parlia-

ment: the definition of a group, the need for a mechanism, the propriety of an interjection, and the wording of an amendment.

Let's be realistic. This is possibly the best way to go about reform — two steps forward, one back. The Speaker had to ask the Press this week not to report on the sit-ins at a parliamentary dining-room in which two Cabinet Ministers participated. That was a sure sign that the Assembly is still struggling to absorb the implications of last year's reforms.

The majority of its members, clearly, are hardly ready for next year's shocks.

Mr de Klerk performs a vital function for his party in bringing up the rear, shepherding the doubters ahead of him. Verwoerdian apartheid has proved unachievable, but Verwoerdian thinking — the Verwoerdian view of the world as based on the unscientific concept of race — is embedded in the bones of this generation of Nats. It still dominates the process of change.

The Nationalists may have perceived apartheid to be outdated, but they have not yet outgrown its basic view of the world. That is why we are in a period, not of reform but of modification of the law in response to social changes that occur under a different impetus.

To see the future, one must look elsewhere than to Parliament.

INSURANCE GROUPS REPORT RISING COST OF UNREST

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 1 Mar 86 p 2

[Article by Winnie Graham]

[Text]

The on-going rioting and political turmoil has cost South Africa nearly 1 200 lives and many millions of rands in damage to property since the unrest started 18 months ago.

Riots and violence in townships and cities has pushed up insurance claims to R65 million, says Mr Rodney Schneeberger, managing director of the South African Special Risks Insurance Association (SASRIA). The property damaged includes buildings, goods and vehicles.

South African Institute of Race Relations figures show that since the onset of trouble in September 1984, the number of people who have died violently has grown monthly with the death toll at the end of January standing at 1 130.

Deaths in riots during February will push that figure to 1 200 or beyond. In Alexandra alone the death toll last month has been estimated at anything from "22" to "nearer 80".

In January last year four people died violently. The figure rose steadily each month and by August stood at 163. In all, 879 people died in unrest last year.

But losses have not been limited to human lives. Violence and rebellion have caused damage to property, including buildings and vehicles, estimated at more than R100 million. Some of that was covered by insurance, much was not.

The Special Risks Insurance Association, founded to provide cover against damage caused mainly by violence and political unrest, is facing its heaviest claims yet. It has already paid out R35 million. In 1984 it settled claims of R29 million.

So heavy have demands on SASRIA been, that from April 1 premiums and rates for "political riot cover" on motor vehicles will be increased.

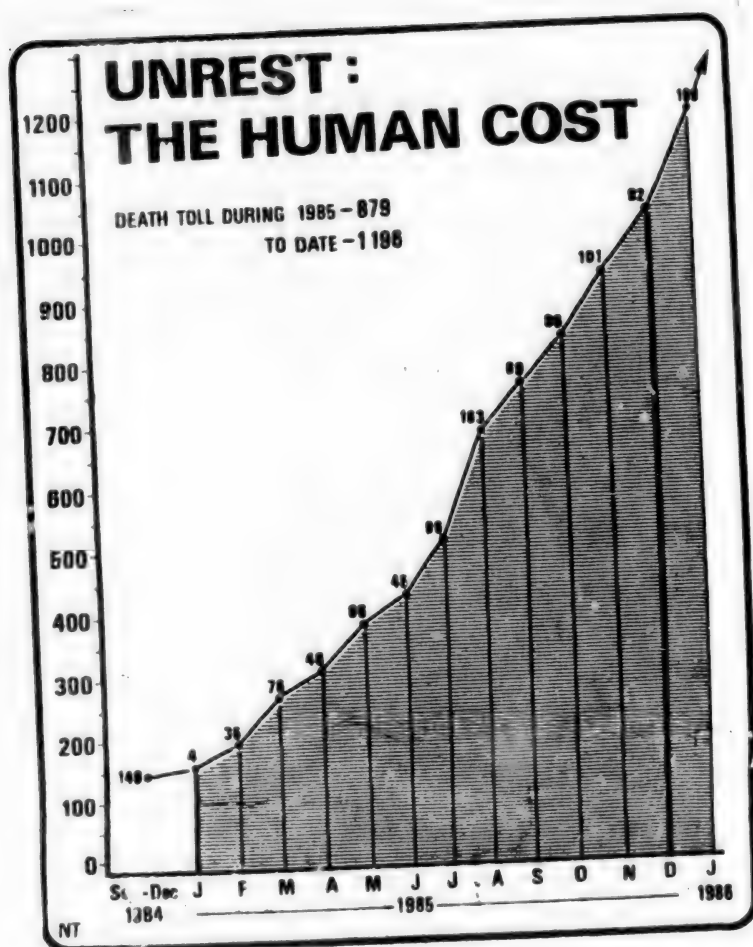
Mr Schneeberger said this was being done because of the "adverse claims experienced in the past 18 months" as well as escalating costs.

The premiums on goods vehicles and buses will be doubled. Riot cover on motor cars will increase from R10 to R15 and on taxis from R20 to R30. In addition, a compulsory excess of R200 will apply to all vehicles.

Protect assets

Mr Schneeberger said the rating increases had been introduced to protect SASRIA assets. "The loss ratios on fleet rates, goods vehicles and buses for the year ended November 1985 were 106 percent and 116 percent respectively," he said.

South Africa's losses have been heavy — but they do not end there.



Professor Lawrence Schlemmer of the University of Natal has already pointed out that violence fuelled and intensified the sanctions campaign, undermined confidence in the economy and contributed directly to the foreign debt crisis.

In the latest issue of *Indicator*, he says the greatest costs were borne by insurance companies, the economy, the employment growth rate and the black communities experiencing fear, insecurity, bereavement and a dramatically depressed quality of life.

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SOUTH AFRICA

BRIEFS

NEW TRADE UNION IN NATAL--Durban--The name of the trade union established by workers dissatisfied with The Congress of South African Trade Unions attitude to disinvestment will be the United Workers Union of South Africa. The union was established in Empangeni. The national organiser of UWUSA, Mr P.N. Gumede, denied that the union had been established as a result of pressure from Inkatha. He said workers had been dissatisfied only with Cosatu's attitude to disinvestment and its campaign against Inkatha. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 22 Feb 86 p 10] /12851

CSO: 3400/1187

STANDSTILL COORDINATING COMMITTEE CHAIRMAN ON DEBT AGREEMENT

MB211544 Johannesburg Television Service in English 1800 GMT 20 Feb 86

[Interview with Dr Chris Stals, chairman of the South African Standstill Coordinating Committee, by Jerry Schuitema in London on the "Network" program, introduced by Michelle Alexander--live; date not given]

[Text] [Alexander] Mediators report South Africa and its international creditor banks have reached a compromise covering rescheduling of \$14 billion of debt in return for a pledge by Pretoria to pay 5 percent of frozen borrowings. Swiss banker Dr Fritz Leutwiler, who drew up the compromise, says the creditors have given their broad consensus agreement to the proposals. He said the South African freeze on the \$14 billion could end in March 1986. Over now to Jerry Schuitema and Dr Chris Stals, chairman of the South African Standstill Coordinating Committee.

[Schuitema] Good evening Michelle and thank you. Perhaps to return to what Dr Fritz Leutwiler said--he was happy to announce that broad consensus had been reached. Well, as a journalist I would interpret this as busting the debt deadlock. Yesterday there was deadlock. Today there is broad consensus, broad agreement. Dr Stals, would you go that far? Would you say that the deadlock has been broken and what is the consensus?

[Stals] Yes, I would agree with that statement. I think it is important that South Africa succeeded in reaching this arrangement with these major creditors of South Africa. I think the big difference from yesterday is that we have now come to a multilateral restriction arrangement with the foreign banks and not a unilateral arrangement declared unilaterally by South Africa. Obviously in an arrangement of this nature, provision is made for a great number of details regarding the repayment of South Africa's foreign debt. I think the main feature of this agreement is that South Africa has undertaken today that it would repay to the 30 major creditors of South Africa 5 percent of the capital amount of their outstanding loans to South Africa. The banks in turn have agreed with South Africa that the balance of 95 percent will be rolled over, will be maintained in South Africa up to at least the end of March 1987.

[Schuitema] Dr Leutwiler himself seemed to intimate that you accepted this with reluctance, that South Africa, in fact, was unhappy with the agreement?

[Stals] Well, obviously, from the outset we negotiated with the banks for a longer period arrangement and we approached the problems from a so-called multiyear rescheduling arrangement. This agreement with Dr Leutwiler provides for a year-to-year approach. In other words, it is relatively short term and, secondly, we think that we have agreed to a fairly generous interest rate arrangement as far as the foreign creditors of South Africa are concerned, and then also it was not that easy for us to accept this commitment to make a repayment of 5 percent of the outstanding loans during the next 12 months.

[Schuitema] So you are unhappy with this?

[Stals] No, I would certainly not say that we are unhappy. It is a matter of strategy of negotiation. I think it was much more important for us to come to this arrangement and I think the technical details--we can live with them. I think the banks have shown a lot of goodwill to South Africa and with this kind of understanding it was much easier for us to accept this shorter-term arrangement.

[MB211548] [Schuitema] At your news conference, you actually described this as a major step to a return to normality. What did you actually mean by this?

[Stals] I think because of this arrangement we have established a new base from which South African borrowers can again enter into bilateral negotiations with friendly foreign banks. The rules of the game have been spelled out now. The banks know that we are not going to extend our repayment restrictions to other areas [words indistinct] or to new loan arrangements. I think it is a very important base from which we can now again slowly work back to normality.

[Schuitema] You said friendly banks--do we still have friendly banks?

[Stals] Oh yes. I think even with the American banks, it surprises one sometimes how friendly these banks still are. They have problems. We understand it very well they have problems with their exposure in South Africa. There are pressure groups, they have their clients, their shareholders, and all the other various pressure groups that we know of but they are still very friendly towards South Africa. In Europe, there are many banks who still have a great interest in South Africa and I think the uncertainty of the standstill arrangements and what will happen after the standstill prevented a lot of these banks from expanding their business in South Africa. It will not be easy but we can now slowly start moving back into the international money and capital markets again.

[Schuitema] The agreement or consensus was with 30 major creditor banks. How many banks are actually involved and what do these 30 represent in terms of the total debt?

[Stals] The 30 banks hold about 70 percent of the total restrictive debt of South Africa. There are close to 300 other banks holding the balance of 30 percent. Now Dr Leutwiler, the mediator in these negotiations, has undertaken to approach the smaller banks also and to seek their support for the arrangement.

[Schuitema] It was said today by somebody to me that, in fact, that at one stage today the whole thing nearly collapsed. Was this true? Did you have severe problems today?

[Stals] Yes, it was a difficult day certainly. I think after a long night we had a long day also but it is a matter of strategy. I think you don't go into a meeting like this early in the morning and just agree to accept everything on the table. So I think during the course of the day and during the course of the negotiations you must reach a stage where it looks like everything is going to break down, otherwise you don't enjoy the negotiation.

[Schuitema] You did mention the credits returning to normality, but it is, of course, extremely important to South Africa to get new credits. One would assume that under this agreement one is actually seeing a further 5 percent of capital that is invested in South Africa leaving the country. Is this true and are we not going to be in a worse position? Are we going to get new credits?

[Stals] Yes. I think I should again emphasize the fact that the introduction of the standstill in South Africa in August last year, the restrictions that we have placed under very difficult conditions on the repayment of capital did a lot of harm to South Africa's good name in the international money and capital markets. Our credit rating is certainly different today from what it was before August 1985. So it is not that easy just to go back into the markets again and raise new loans. It can require hard work, hard work from the individual [word indistinct] of borrowers in South Africa, but we have made an appeal on the banks today to reinvest part of the 5 percent that we will repay to them over the next 12 months, and we know there are other banks also who would be prepared to make small amounts available to South Africa, but I think we must be modest in our expectations. In the end, the banks of the world would want to see evidence that we can come back to a normal situation again before they will be prepared to put big amounts into South Africa.

[MB211551] [Schuitema] There was a political background to this whole thing. We all admit to that, but Dr Leutwiler said no politics was discussed. But in light of what you have just said now, apart from the economic stability, how important is the political reform angle to the whole reintroduction of South Africa into a creditworthy state?

[Stals] I think any banker will explain to you that when he makes a rating of the creditworthiness of a country, he will certainly also look at the political situation in the background. Bankers are interested in the safety of their money. They want to know that this loan in South Africa is safe, the borrower will one day be able to pay it back, I will get my interest on that loan. So, obviously, the political and social conditions in a country are taken into account when banks make their assessments on whether they should invest in a country or to leave their money in a country. So that is why we say that the political situation is always in the background and is very important. On the other hand we must make it clear that the banks again today made no political demands on South Africa, be it their right to tell us that they

have looked at the political situation, they take it into account when they take their decisions, but they are not making the demands. At the most, they will tell us that your political developments will have a big influence on our decisions to invest in South Africa or to withdraw from South Africa, but we can't tell you to change that system if we are not satisfied with what you are doing. We will take our money away.

[Schuitema] Doctor, very briefly, we have a few seconds left--you feel a lot better now than what you did, say, last week?

[Stals] Yes, we have agreed today with the banks to set up a technical committee. We will discuss the implementation of the agreement over the next 2 or 3 weeks. Unfortunately, business has not been finished yet and we realize that before we come to 1 April when this new agreement will come into effect a lot of hard work will still have to be done, but we certainly feel much more relaxed today than yesterday.

[Schuitema] Thank you very much. Well, with that good news back to Johannesburg.

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PUBLIC SERVANTS ANGRY OVER 10 PERCENT PAY INCREASE

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 21 Feb 86 p 3

[Text]

PUBLIC servants, ranging from nurses and teachers to clerks and roadworkers, say they are not happy with their 10 percent pay increase — no matter what their individual staff associations might say.

The nursing profession and railworkers particularly are angry, and Sats staff associations confirmed yesterday that open threats were being made of strike action.

A spokesman for the SA Nursing Association said bluntly that there was "nothing to get enthusiastic about" in the increase and made it clear that the association was awaiting positive developments on other aspects relating to the profession.

The Sats Railway Artisan Staff Association leader, Mr Jimmy Zurich, said that there had been "fireworks" at an executive meeting of the association and it had been decided to press for an interview with the State President to put forward railworkers' pay demands.

He said there had been open talk of strike action, and that protest meetings had been planned for various centres.

At two meetings already held, he said, motions of no confidence had been passed in the Minister of Transport Affairs, Mr Hendrik Schoeman.

The railworkers had demanded a 25 percent pay increase.

Central government public servants had asked for at least 13 percent.

Officials interviewed yesterday made it clear that they were "not happy" about their wage increases.

Said a senior official: "What it boils down to is that we are subsidising our employer, the State. Meanwhile officials are starting openly to criticise State expenditure on the enlarged Parliamentary system — and one hears cynical cracks that the Cabinet will "as usual" pass increases for politicians."

The Nursing Association spokesman said that in many cases the "increase" meant R20 a

month or less extra for many nurses.

The association was now awaiting developments on three other matters of cardinal importance, now being considered by the Government.

The first was what the Government planned to do about the nursing profession specifically on differentiated scales.

The second was the burning question of parity for Whites and Blacks.

And the third, she said, was the extra 2½ hours a week that nurses had been working — a step forced on them which had been counterproductive.

She said: "Only when agreement is reached on these issues can we react with any enthusiasm . . ."

The Committee of University Principals said yesterday it noted with appreciation that university subsidies would be adjusted in view of the 10 percent salary adjustment for staff of Government and semi-government institutions, and that the service bonus would again be payable in full, reports Sapa.

BRIEFS

'WAR ZONE' FARMERS REQUEST AID--The president of the South African Agriculture Union, Mr Kobus Jooste, yesterday said in Pretoria that farmers in the border areas should be granted Government financial aid because of the prevailing "war conditions." Mr Jooste, who visited the northwestern Transvaal accompanied by a group of Agricultural Union officials, said existing economic laws no longer applied in the strategic strip along the border. The Agricultural Union officials talked to about 350 farmers in the Zeerust, Thabazimbi, Ellisras and Koedoesrand districts. Mr Jooste said that should farmers in the border areas no longer be able to make a living, those areas would become depopulated. "Not a single farmer is, however, prepared to be chased from his farm by terrorists. But it will only be worth their while to remain on the farms if they can make a living on their ground." Farmers had to protect themselves from terrorists--but the Government should pay at least part of the bill. "The protection of our borders is of national importance and should be given priority," Mr Jooste said. In the Zeerust area, only 25 percent of the previous cattle population was left while farmers struggled with massive debts resulting from the drought. Of the drought, Mr Jooste said that tariffs for drought aid would have to be revised to accommodate current stockfeed costs. He proposed an adapted debt consolidation scheme for drought stricken areas. This should take effect as soon as the rains come, he said. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 22 Feb 86 p 5] /9317

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